PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,583—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
9th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	6234	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6964	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	5898
14th ,,	ARABIA	7969	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	6234	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6325
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	6234	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	1000	.....	.....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	6234	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected against all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept, 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1ST 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Stanley Hall	4104	Nuttall	10th Au.	23rd Au.	6th Sep.	11thSep
A	City of Karachi	5900	Collin	15th ,,	29th ,,	8th ,,	13th ,,
B	Eden Hall	2610	*Haddy	29th ,,	11thSep	25th ,,	30th ,,
B	City of Madrid	4899	*Knant	7thSep.	19th ,,	3rd Oct.	7th Oct.

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR PORTS AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons on MONDAY, 11th Sept. at 2 p.m., from Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

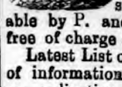
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 13th September.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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CALCUTTA.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,593	5th Oct, 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cragliesto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,000	5th Dec. ,,
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600, 2nd Class Rs. 433, Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

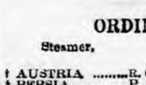
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,588	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,080	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	16th Sept 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Oct. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Hornby Road, No. 60.

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.

A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.

SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.

Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1905.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

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A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.

CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 ,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,

CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported from, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem Including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER,

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

JUST UNPACKED

FRESH STOCK OF

"A 1" and "ELEPHANT" BRAND

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

AND

COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.

ALSO

Inner Tubes and Outer Covers

FOR

Motor-car Tyres of all Sizes

etc., etc., etc., etc.,

Our Goods challenge competition and are

GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH

For prices etc., apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,

3, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS at POONA:

FRENCHMAN & Co.,

64, CIVIL LINES.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST

Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for

SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,

F. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damage &c. to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 16th instant otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
Rubattino, Coy.

Hornby Road, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, AND PORTABLE ENGINE WITH BOILER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1905, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and to the Undersigned.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 4th September, 1905.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 6TH September, 1905, at 6 A. M.

WALTER LANG,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 5th August, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB are prepared to receive Tenders for the whole of the ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, including Engines, Boilers, Dynamos, Accumulators, etc.

The Plant may be inspected and particulars obtained on application to the RESIDENT ENGINEER, on the premises.

Tenders should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary and should reach him on or before the 15th September, 1905.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st September, 1905.

AUCTION SALE OF MYSORE SANDALWOOD

WILL be held in 1905 as follows:—
SHIMOGA DISTRICT—14th to 22nd November.
KADUR DISTRICT—25th to 28th November.
HASSAN DISTRICT—2nd December.
BANGALORE DISTRICT—6th December, and
MYSORE DISTRICT—9th to 12th December.

Particulars as to kinds and quantities available can be obtained from THE DISTRICT FOREST OFFICERS CONCERNED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for "CONSTRUCTING a NEW BUNGALOW for the District Superintendent of Police at Karwar" and will be received at Karwar by the Executive Engineer, Kanara, up to 2 P. M., on the 20th September, 1905. Contract papers can be seen in the Undersigned's Office, at Karwar, and Tender Forms can be had during office hours from the same office on payment of a deposit of Rs. (5) Five only, which will be returned on the submission of a bona fide tender.

G. V. GAYATONDE, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 753 of 1901.

HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM MITHA.....Plaintiff.
vs.
JEEWANDASS NATHOOBHAI residing within the Fort at Mody Bay.....Defendant.

PERSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing Date the 18th day of April, 1905, the following immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of September, 1905. at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land situated in the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-one and one-ninth square yards with building thereon and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Property of Hari Dharamsey, on or towards the South by the Property of Kanjee Jethu, on or towards the East by the Frere Road, on or towards the West by the property of Assur Virjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28 8180 and are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bear Municipal street No. 28, Ward No. 1900, (1).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Offices of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJI ABDULLA KAZBANI, has agreed TO SELL to our client, HAJI MAHOMED JAIWAD ISFANI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, exchange, lease mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise is or are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof at their Office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333 3-9 square yards together with the messuage building or dwelling-house standing thereon, and bounded on or towards the West by Frere Road on or towards the North by the property of Mirza Mahomed Baker Afshar, on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the trustees of Port Trust, and on or towards the South by the property of Khursedji Khodabux Eranee, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2818, Street No. 111.—Dated 5th September, 1905.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BHIMRAO ATMARAM, has contracted TO SELL to Mr. HEERABHOY GHELLABHOY the undermentioned properties. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest or claim to, in or upon the said or any of the said properties by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at No. 108, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and all such claims shall be considered as waived and null and void,

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Shaik Memon Street or Khara Koowa near Moombadevi, in the Registration District of Bombay, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 300-301, Street Nos. 24-26-28 and 30, containing by admeasurement 58'8 Square Yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 115 and 115, New Nos. 897 and 898, Old Survey No. 171 and 172, and New Survey No. 1429 and 1430, and bounded as follows:—That is on the East by the house formerly of Sha Devchand Cullian and now of Jagannath Gopinath, on the West by the house formerly of Soney Bocher Purshotam and now of Vahuji Maharaj of Kakroli, on the North by the property of Moneram Chandumal and now of Ganeshdas Sobhagmal, on the South by a lane or passage.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Shaik Memon Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 319, Street Nos. 486-488 and containing by admeasurement 121 1-3 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Ramrao Purshotamdas, and on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Gokuldas and Bhaijibhai Analdas.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1905.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys at-Law.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF JHANSI.

Present: A. SABONADIERE, Esqr., C. S.,
District Judge.

Miscellaneous Case No. 24 of 1905.
In the matter of the estate of the late Mr. JOHN JOSEPH COTTERILL, Driver, G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi, who died intestate at Bombay on 28th July, 1905.

WHEREAS Mr. JOHN GILLIGAN, Boiler-maker G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi, has made an application to this Court for grant of letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased named above, and the 3rd (third) day of November, 1905, at Jhansi, has been fixed for hearing the same, this citation is issued calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this court before the grant of letters of administration.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 1st day of September, 1905.

A. SABONADIERE,
District Judge.

Court of the District Judge,
Jhansi, N. W. Provinces.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE at REDUCED PRICES a large consignment of delicious DESSERT-WINES from Scholtz Hermanos, MALAGA.

				Rs.	a.
1a	Oporto per case of 1 dozen quarts		...	29	8
,,	Madeira	do.	do.	... 28	0
,,	Terez	do.	do.	... 27	8

Large stock of choice Wines, Liqueurs, and Spirits at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Apply to the STOREKEEPER.

THE TOOTH CHARMER!

DENTICLINE.

CURES TOOTH-ACHE INSTANTANEOUSLY
Per bot. ans. 12.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., near Zoomma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Valuable immovable property situate at Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill, known as the "Cozy Corner" formerly the property of Mr. H. N. Vakeel and purchased from him by Nawab Syed Sirdar Alikaan consisting of a block of building and outhouses, a garden covering an area of 6922 square yards or thereabouts. The above property will be sold under orders of the said owner and with the consent of Mr. Hormasjee N. Vakeel by auction by Messrs. Crawford and Co. at Cozy Corner, Malabar Hill on MONDAY the 11th September, 1905, at 3 o'clock subject to reserved price.

Particulars and Conditions of sale are ready and can be obtained from the auctioneers or from Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee and Co, the Vendor's attorneys at their office No. 89 Meadow Street, Fort, from whom orders for inspection can also be obtained.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Staff Officer's Bungalow, Government Dockyard, Apollo Street, Fort, a large collection of choice garden plants in great variety in tubs and pots consisting of palms, ferns, lilies roses, crotons and other flowering plants and creepers, the property of Commander S. D. Vale.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th September, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th September, 1905.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort an very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 3-

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE PATETI and NEW YEAR SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc. F. Wolff and Sohne Co.'s presentation case of three assorted Scent bottles of an original price of Rs. 3 for Rs. 1-4 during Pateti Holidays only. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. If these are not approved uncorked open bottles will be received back by Manecksjee Patel's 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle. NEEL, Maesseyck, Belgium.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it was quite new. Mrs L'ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

WANTED, LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST, European, State Previous Experience if any, and number of words per minute in Shorthand and Typewriting.—Apply Box No. 3338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write, Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate, Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs, FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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BLOOD DEPURATOR.

A most effectual remedy for purifying the blood when diseased or infected. It rapidly cures Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Scurvy, Scrofulous Scores, Glandular Swelling, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Syphilis, and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

Price per bottles Rs. 1-8.

S. GRANT, Esq., COOCH BEHAR.—"I am glad to inform you that by taking your Blood Depurator I am feeling much better now, also the eruption which I had on my right hand, it is three parts cured and swelling is little less. I shall thank you to send me one more phial the same sort."

From Baboo Manna Ram Contractor K. C. E., Bolleauganj.—Your Blood Depurator acts like a charm be good enough to send me three more bottles per V. P. P. by first train.

TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... ,, 7 8 0 ,, ,,

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" ,, ... ,, 0 6 9 ,, ,,

ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

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ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, Japan and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,288,424; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore,
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shangai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama,	Canton,

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL.—Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Gmbay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

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Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... ,, 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... ,, 600,000

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Honolulu.	Newchang.		

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The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.
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Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0 8
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French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François ...	0 4
Poems, by Joseph Furnado	0 4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1 0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1 0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0 4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1 0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2 0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3 0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2 6
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	3 0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0 4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0 4
The Buddhist Catechism, by H. S. Olcott ...	0 4
Do. do. in Tamil	0 4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0 8
S

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AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sanctoria 2377 tons, Captain W Ward will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Julia Park 1,887 tons. Captain W. H. Smith will sail to-day for Marmagoa with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Zillah 2112 tons, Captain J Rees, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer P Rubattino, 3044 tons, Captain M Saporiti, arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa 18th August, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2717 tons, Captain G Belsito, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Hongkong, 11th August with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain H Rember, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 31 cases opium, and Miss Mullen, Miss Birch, and 32 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Chusan, 2352 tons, Captain H. W. Kenrick, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mail, with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr F Stokoe Mr. Bhadurjee, Mr. C. Nussilal and one deck,

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M Dufferin....Comdr McArthur.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator.Comar H M Hemlng...Survey Steamer
R I M S Mayo.....R I Marine
R I M S Comet...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soutton			The Captain
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Farquharson			M M & Co
Landaura	2 56	Morison			M M & Co
Allanton	2775	Moryer			Greaves Cotton & Co
Agapanthus	2866	Davies			F Muir & Co
Ismaila	738	Stebding			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	G Hinner	Calcutta		P & O Co
Palamhall	2596	Mobrn	McLewnan		P & O Co
Rajah	3634				T M & Co
Clan sinclair	1872	Sheriffs			B & P S N Co
Kapurthala	721				M M & Co
Abasta	1678	Bawden			Shoddard Co
Orestafels	3586	Maller			Clade and Co
Sisa	7675				M M & Co
Rem	2	Matheson			F Chubell & Co
Coromandel	2783	Cunliffe	China	19-9	P & O Co
Mazagon	3269	Hall	S roam	5-9	P & S N Co
Jumna	2 97	Renwick			M M & C

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Coquet	1865	T Walker	Amsterdam	9-9	W & A Graham & Co
B	Schaufel	3708		Dunker	11 9	Glade and Co
G	Meshtari	1110	Coates	R S ports	15-9	B & P S N Co
K	Lhasa	941	McBlarmed	P Gulf	8-9	M M & Co
N	Islami	1604	Hughes	R 3 Por ts	9 9	B & P S N & Co
O	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	9 9	Sidick
Q	Emile	1650	Riche	Aweep	9-9	W A Graham & Co

F D H W.

Courland		760	Ritchin	Repairg		Shophd & Co
Indravati		613	Mohamed		N F	Shapd & Co
Mohamadi		517	Hoosein	K'bhi	7-9	Shpd & Co
Baron Eldon		2585	Carlstrom		W & A	Graham & Co

H. W. P. D.

Puri		643	Ahmed	C Ports	7 9	8-9 Shpd & Co
Saturnati		554	Mohamed	Mangione	8-9	Shepld & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Peninsular	3920		Aden	9	P & O Co
4	Capri	2719	Belsito	China	17-9	F Greco
8	Madura	273	Bamber	P Gulf	19-9	M M & Co
7	China	2855	Tomorovich	Trieste	15	A L S N & Co
8	Gisela	2610	Damianovich	Calcutta	7-9	A L S N
9	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa		F Greco
12	Caledonia	3629	Forgus	London	16-9	P & O Co
16	Bulimba	1667	Kilpatrick	P Gulf	12-9	M M & Co
16	Clan Graham	1857	Whyte	Jedda	4-9	F M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Capri's	Belsito	Hongkong, Aug 11
	Madura's	Bamber	Bushire, Aug 23
5	R Rubattino's	Saporite	Genoa, Aug 18

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Serbistan's	Davies	Karachi
	Vadala's	Skinner	Colombo
	Goolpara's	Maxon	Persian Gulf
	Chusan's	Kenrick	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Zillah, Rees, for Calcutta
" Julia, Park, Smith for Marmagoa.
" Sanctoria Ward, for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nera, for Marseilles
" Gitpia, for Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa, left London on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, left Port Said on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 1st instant.

AN ARTICULATED LOCOMOTIVE.

A UNIQUE type of locomotive has been recently introduced into service on the Rhodesian Railway, which has just been extended to Kalomo, ninety miles north of the Victoria Falls. This locomotive was built by Messrs. Kitson and Co., of Leeds, for the purpose of working heavy freight trains over the severe grades and sharp curves of the line, and has been capable of drawing twice the train-loads hauled by the most powerful locomotive on the Rhodesian railroad, writes the "Westminster." The engine is divided into three main portions—the superstructure and two steam-driven trucks. The superstructure consists of boiler, coal-bunker, water-tanks, and cab, which rest on two long girders that are themselves carried at two pivot-points on the six-coupled trucks. By this means the whole weight of the engine is upon the coupled wheels, and is on that account available for adhesion. It can be accurately adjusted by means of a special spring connexion introduced at a selected position away from the bogie. Each bogie is in itself an engine with a pair of cylinders, valve motion, break-gear, and sanding gear complete, and bears the weight of half of the superstructure on a recessed steel casting. There are bolts passing through slot-holes in these castings, which form a connexion between the bogie and the superstructure, and a further security against an excess of movement is provided by the addition of check chains. The mechanical details by which the power is supplied and controlled for each of the bogies has been carefully designed. The steam is carried from the front end of the boiler by means of ball-and-socket joints to each pair of cylinders. The exhaust of the front bogie is carried through the smoke-box and is sufficient to keep up a draft through the fire-box and so maintain steam. The exhaust steam of the hind bogie is passed into the atmosphere but could be utilised either for the purpose of increasing the draft or for an exhaust steam-injector if required. The driver supplies steam to both sets of cylinders by one movement of the regulator handle, and in the same manner he is enabled to reverse both engines put the brake on, and actuate the sanding-gear by one movement of each of the handles concerned. Each bogie has six wheels coupled, each of 4ft. diameter, and two outside cylinders of 16in. diameter by 24in. stroke. When in working order the total weight of engine and tender is nearly 125 tons.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

	Rs.	as
CIVIL ENGINEERING. By T. Claxton Fidler, M. Inst., C. E., with Fifteen Illustrations.	2	3
HIMALAYAN JOURNALS or Notes of a Naturalist in Bengal, the Sikkim and Nepal Hemalayas, etc. By Sir J. D. Hooker. Illustrations and Maps	4	8
INDIAN STORAGE RESERVOIRS, WITH EARTHEN DAMS; Being a Practical treatise on their Designs and construction. By William Lumisden Strange.	18	6
NERVES IN ORDER, or the maintenance of Health. By Alfred. T. Schofield; M. D. ...	2	10
THE ZOO. A Scamper By Walter Emanuel, with 50 Illustrations. By John Hassall ...	2	3
SPORT AND ADVENTURE IN THE INDIAN JUNGLE. By A. Mervyn Smith, with Illustrations from Original Drawings, and Photographs	6	9
THE CULTIVATION AND PREPARATION OF PARA RUBBER: By W. H. Johnson...	6	9
THE GREAT RELIGIONS OF INDIA. By the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, with Portrait and Maps	4	6
ELECTRICITY AND MATTER. By J. J. Thompson, with Diagrams...	4	6
THE JAPANESE SPIRIT: By Okakura-Yoshisaburo, with an Introduction by George Meredith.	3	1
ELECTRIC TRACTION. By Robert H. Smith with 14 Tables and 333 Illustrations... ...	7	14
INSURANCE. A PRACTICAL Exposition for the Student and Business Man. By T. E. Young	5	10
ANCIENT LAW. Its connection with the early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas. By Sir Henry Sumner Main,	2	3
THE MEDICAL ANNUAL. A Year Book of Treatment, and Practitioner's Index, for 1905. Illustrated.	6	9

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	89 9/16	=	+ 1/16
3 do. Rentes	100 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1/2	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	86 1/2	=	+ 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 7-16	=	+ 3-16
2 months hence	28	=	+ 3/16
Spot in New York	closed	=	

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15 1-2	=	+ 1-1
Berlin "	20 44	=	— 3-1
New York Demand	closed	=	

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	2 1-8 per cent	=	do
6 " " "	2 5/8 per cent	=	+ 1-8
3 " " do Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	=	+ 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	=	+ 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-4 per cent	=	+ 1-8
7 day market loans	1 3-8 per cent	=	+ 1-8

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 11-6 A-S sellers quiet

RUBBER—Para Rubber 5 6 3/4 buyers
Wheat afloat for U. K., 1,970,000.

RAPESEED—Brown 33 A/S value steady

LINSSED—Linseed Bold 40 A-S sellers quiet

ARRIVALS—Steamers—Benlomond and Nippon

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed improved demand. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 5·77—3, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports nil. Futures closed quiet but steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·69	5·72	5·74
—2	—2	—1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·78	5·78	5·80
—1	—1	unchanged
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·81	5.82	5·83
—1	—1	unchanged

NEW YORK—Closed.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 4th Sept. 1905 :—

Cotton	793 bales.
Wheat	16,037 owts.
Linseed	1,132 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	129 do
Gingellyseed	nil
Poppyseed	1,415 do
Groundnuts	391 do
Castorseed	4,272 do
Rice	2,150 do
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	6,026 do
Mowrasced	407 do
Gram	nil
Jeowar	10,513 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, SEPT. 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16 d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.A. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170
Marcks 3 do. do.	133 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	142
Shanghai 30 do.	190 1-2
Japan 30 do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet,

Cash	99 3
1st Settlement 2nd October	99 3

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do, 10th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do, 17th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras do, 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	0	0
Forward Sept. Suttahs	7	3	0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	4	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady,			
Ready	7	1	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	30	4	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm; but no business doing.			
Howree Khandeish ...	39	8	0
15 per cent Mixed ...	38	0	0
WHEAT—Tone steady to firm.			
White Delhi ready	4	15	0
White Delhi April-May...	5	3	0
White Pissi ready 85 per cent...	32	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.

Estimated sales	bales 5,000
Imports	" 20,000

Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov,	Nov. Dec,
5·68	5·71	5·73
—1	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan,	Jan.-Feb,	Feb.-Mar,
5·75	5·77	5·78
—1	—1	—1
Mar.-April	April May	May-June,
5·80	5·81	5·82
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The market is quiet, but steady. Ready transactions are limited to small purchases by shippers, and in new crops the bazaar are buyers. In the "Sutta" bazaar prices are unchanged from yesterday.

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs John Haddon and Co., in their special produce letter dated London August 18 state :—

Annatto Seed.—Market quiet; value nominally 5 1-2d. to 6d. per lb.

Beeswax.—In sales yesterday 29 packages of East Indian were offered but only two sold at £9-15-0. We value East Indian Yellow at £9 15-0 to £5-5 0 and white Calcutta at £5-15-0 to £7-5-0 per cwt.

Cinchona Bark.—Market remains firm; the 8th series of sales held this week and totalled 1,191 packages against 517 packages at the previous sale. There were offered 736 Bales and 72 bundles of which only 679 packages were sold. Succirubra Natural Stem Chips and Shavings, ordinary to good at 2d to 4 7 8d, branch at 1 3 8d and root at 2 1-4d, and 5d. Officinalis natural stem chips and shavings good rich at 6d ordinary at 1 5-8d, to 2 3-8d and root at 2 1-2d. Callisaya Natural Stem Chips at 6 1-8, dust at 9 1-8 Ledger Stem Chips at 2 3-8d, to 5 1-2d to 3d and root 2 1-4d.

The next London auction takes place on the 19th September and in Holland on the 24th inst., The Unit limit is fully 1d.

Copra.—Market is very quiet and very little business is being done. There are buyers November December shipment at £18-15-0 to £19-0-0 and Sellers, ideas are £19 0-0,

Cloves.—Market remains firm. To auction there were only 296 Bales Zanzibar offered, of which 220 sold at good rates including 5 5 8 for fully fair. For delivery August October business has been done at 5 1 2d to 5 5 8 and October December at 5 d to 5 5 8.

Ginger.—Market remains quiet. In sales there were only a very small quantity offered comprising 298 bags and 10 cases of Cochin and Calicut were offered but were taken out as following prices scraped 65 washed rough, dull medium and small rather wormy at 22 and D. rough rather lean at 18.

Hemp.—The Market remains steady. In sale this week there were 149 Bales Bombay of which only 12 sold at £14-15-0 to £16 0-0, also 52 Bales of Jubblepore but were retired.

Sisal.—In sale this week there were offered 973 Bales of Indian of which 687 sold at £13-10-0 to £20-5-0 per ton.

Isinglass.—In last sales there were 718 packages offered against 779 packages in June. The demand was very slow and prices generally favoured buyers. Of 439 packages of Bombay only 85 packages sold. Karachi Leaf, good heavy palish at 3-1d to 3 3, fair pale and reddish at 2-3 to 2-10d, heavy brownish part rough at 2-5; mixed dark at 2 3, dark thin red at 2, Tongue yellowish gelatinous at 2-10d, reddish at 2-6, dark at 1-11, long reddish at 2-5 to 2-9, dark at 1-9 to 2-2, small heavy at 2-2, thin open at 1-9; Pickings at 1-2 to 1-5; Tongue Penang character, heavy palish at 3-6 to 3-7, fair heavy reddish at 3 to 3-2, Purse good heavy yellowish at 1-7 fair to good at 1-2 to 1-4, part small at 1d to 1s, Bladder pipe, fair at 2 to 2-2, dark 1-6 to 1-7, Tails fair to 1 to 1-4, ordinary at 8 1-2d to 9d.

The next auction takes place next week.

Kapoc.—Market remains quiet. Spot parcels for ordinary quality is quoted at 4 1-2d per lb, to 4 3-4d. The next sale takes place on 7th September.

Lemongrass Oil.—Market firm; spot value 8 1-4d to 8 1-2d per lb.

Mace.—Market is in a very quiet state; only two Cases of Penang offered but were unable to find buyers and were retured at 1-6 for fair palish and reddish

Nutmegs.—Market is very slow; in sales there were only 9 Cases of Penang offered but failed to find buyers. 67s at 2-8ls, at 1-2. There were also two packages of Ceylon offerd and sold at 1ld for 84s.

Black Pepper.—Markes remains quiet but steady. In sales this week there were218 Alleppy offered of which 175 bags found buyers, For fair heavy at 5 5 8d, there were also 8 bags of Ceylon offered and sold at 5 1-2 for mixed heay greyish. On the spot fair Singapore is quoted at 5 7 8 value August October shipment 6 1-2 and October December 6d landed terms.

White Pepper.—Market remains quiet; in sale this week there were 60 bags and 20 Cases of Singapore offered but bought in, fine, in cases at 1s and good at 9 1-2d; there were also 30 bags Penang offered but retired at 8d for Brown limed also 34 bags Ceylon offered and sold at 8 1-2d for good, 7 7-8d to 8d for fair. Spot parcels of fair Singapore are quoted at 8 5-16d and for fair Penang 8d. For C. I. F. August October shipment 8 1-16d value, delivered weight is quoted for Singapore.

Rubber.—The market remains steady. On spot fine hard Para is quoted at 5 6 1-2 to 5 6 3-4d. In to-day's sales 27 packages Ceylon plantation offered and 25 sold. Para biscuits at 6-3. Ceara biscuits at 6, good scrap at 5 to 5-6 per lb.

Tea.—This week the sales opened with 33 600 packages of Indian. There was good buying for all tea shewing character, particularly for medium to fine Pekoes and all fair to fine Assams Common teas especially leaf are not much sought after just now, consequently sales of such were of an irregular character and favored buyers.

HOT WEATHER THINS THE BLOOD

WET SEASON FINDS WEAK PLACES

BILE BEANS STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM.

Do you feel chilly? If so, have you thought why? It is not merely because the weather is a little cooler. Summer heat thins out the blood, The hotter the summer the thinner and poorer becomes the blood. A hot summer just affects your blood sufficient to make you feel chilly when the rains set in. Now is the time when unless the blood is thoroughly nourished and brought up to its proper standard, disease creeps in. Bile Beans ensure that all food taken is turned into rich red blood, and a course of them will prepare you for the trying winter season.

"My blood was so thin, and my circulation so feeble, that sometimes my hands and feet were numb with cold," so says Mrs. M. H. Hughes of Duke Street, Stoke, (England). Being so run down I began to suffer from wind, spasms, palpitation, indigestion and general weekness. Wind would collect round my heart, and give me great pain, accompanied by a burning sensation. The attacks were so frequent that I was always in a sinking and exhausted condition. Indeed, I was so bad, that several times I thought I was really going to die. I had treatment on several occasions from different doctors, but medical attention was very expensive, and did not give me any lasting benefit.

"We saw Bile Beans spoken highly of in the sentinel, and thinking that the symptoms described by some of the sufferers were very much like those I experienced, I thought I would try them. I am glad I did so.

"I felt an improvement very soon. The wind began to go from round my heart, and I began to feel stronger, and less depressed. I persevered with the Beans, and when one bottle was done got another, and then a third. Without going into all the details. I may say that their result has been to change me from the wretched condition I was in when I began to take them, to what you see I am to-day. I am not now like the same woman. You will readily understand how well and strong I feel, when I tell you that I can do all my housework myself, look after my seven children, and attend also to my husband's shop."

Bile Beans are a cure for indigestion, debility, biliousness, constipation, piles, nervousness, anaemia, female ailments, weakness, neuralgia, sleeplessness, loss of apetite, liver complaint, headache, flatulence, pimples, and skin eruptions.

They may be obtained of all chemists and medicine vendors or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg, Co.'s Head Indian Depot. 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices: Rs 1-2 per bottle small size, 6 bottles Rs. 6. Large size (containing three times the small) Rs. 2-8.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 6th Sept., 1905.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SALT.—August 27, at Lahore, Amelia Blanche Caroline, the wife of Charles Bertram Salt, Punjab P W D Secretariat, Buildings and Roads Branch, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs S. H. d'Arcy, of Lahore, aged 29 years

AN IDEAL TONIC.

Serravallo's Ferruginous Quinine Wine or Bark and Iron

Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regenerates the Blood, Pleasant to the Palate.

THIS AUSTRIAN TONIC WINE has no styptic Taste, does not disturb the Stomach or constipate the Bowels, and is especially useful to Convalescents, and to Anæmic subjects.

ITS PLEASANT TASTE makes it equally agreeable to children and to adults. DOSE for adults, a Liqueur Glass before meals, children half the quantity.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m, Sun sets, 6h. 10m, High water, 4-28m, 4 25s. Low water, 10-23m, 10-50s.
Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill's, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 4-45 p.m.
Rovers Football Tournament.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

POLICE NOTICE.—A rabbit has been taken charge of by the Police and is awaiting its owner.

BAND NOTICE.—By kind permission of Lt. Colonel S. J. Serjant V. D. and officers, the Band 1st Batt G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play at the Revers Tourn ament this evening commencing at 5 p. m.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS CO, LTD.—The extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of this Company convened this day has been postponed to the 15th instant.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during August was 4 232, the daily average being 147. New Admissions 1,047. Parsees 505, Hindoos 2,654 Mohemedans 847 and 250 Christians. 49 children were vaccinated last month.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of August the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3 075. Among them the number of new admissions was 707; classified as follows :—Bhattias 56, Vanias 88, Brahmins 115, Lohanas 82, and other castes 366. The average daily attendance was 99.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of August, ending the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,092 among them the number of new admissions was 1,155 classified as follows :—Hindoos 250, Mussalmans 284, Parsees 7, other castes 15, total 1256. The average daily attendance was 118.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAY.—Chella Hansa, a Marwari shroff, has reported to the police that his business place in Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhownee Road, was broken into, during Monday afternoon and gold and silver ornaments of the coll ective value of Rs. 1,647 were stolen from a box. The entrance into the shop was effected by removing the padlock off the door.

ACCIDENT TO A PARSI.—Pallonji Pestonji, a Parsi, aged seven y years, was accidentally knocked down by a passing carriage on Cruickshank Road, on Monday evening, and sustained a fracture of one of his ribs. The injured man, who is very deaf, while endeavouring to get out of the way of an approaching tram-car, came in front of the carriage, and hence the accident. He was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

A SIDE'S FIGHT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wheatley charged Mubrook Golaldas, a Sidee, with causing hurt to another Sidee, named Khamir Basir, by means of a knife. The evidence showed that the parties had a quarrel near their Durgah on Monday evening. From words they came to blows, and during the struggle the accused struck the complainant with a stick overpowered him, and then stabbed him with a knife at three different places on his body. None of the injuries were however serious. The assailant was arrested by the police, and the injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SCHOOL-MASTER SWINDLED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Aldridge charged Anaji Ramji, a Hindu sharper, with cheating one Laldas Bhonabhai, school-master in respect of a gold-box and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 244. The evidence showed that the accused in company of some others went to Laldas about a month and a half ago, and told him that some gold was lying buried underground in the Victoria Gardens, but that certain ceremonies should be performed before the treasure could be acquired. Laldas agreed to bear the expenses of the ceremonies, and paid Rs. 200 to the accused, on the 29th August last. A day later the accused asked the complainant for some gold which, he said, was required for the ceremonies. The complainant gave him a small box of gold. As the accused did not turn up afterwards, the complainant became suspicious and informed the police, who arrested the accused. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 280 with the alternative of three months' further imprisonment with hard labour. The fine, if paid, was ordered to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

FOREIGN TITLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should feel thankful if any of your readers would enlighted me on one or two points, about which much doubts prevail. They are :—whether a British subject can accept and wear foreign titles and decorations without the permission of his own Sovereign, and whether one born and bred in Bombay whose parents however are foreigners and were born outside of British India?

My own impression is that British subjects cannot accept titles or decorations from Foreign Governments and that one born in Bombay is a pucka subject of the King of Great Britain, although his parents are not British subjects.—Yours, etc.

AN ENQUIRER.

A SPECIAL course of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of British corps will commence at Lucknow for officers, and at Umballa for non-commissioned officers on the 15th of October next.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday; and the trial of the following case was continued, before his lordship and the same special jury.

THE MURDER IN KHOJA STREET.

Hurjivan Sunderji and Hurjivan Madhowji were indicted for murder by causing the death of Bapulal Bhogabhai by throwing him out of a window of the second storey of a house in Khoja Street; and for culpable homicide not amounting to murder in that they used such threats as to cause Bapulal to be in apprehension of violence in consequence of which he jumped out or threw himself out of a window of the house in Khoja Street. Accused were further charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Bapulal; and with voluntarily causing hurt to him for the purpose of extorting a security from Bapulal. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Lang, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by the Clerk of the Crown, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. William H. Sharp, Foreman.
Mr. Rustom N. Vatchagandy, Mr. F. B. Straiton.
Mr. F. P. B. Wood.
Mr. Kenneth McIver, Mr. R. H. Gahagan.
Mr. Harischandra P. Pitale, Mr. F. W. Chanter.
Mr. Mortimer I. Ker.

When asked by the Court at the close of the case, the accused said they had given their written statements of what they had to urge in their defence to their counsel. Mr. Wadia wanted to read the statements, to which the Advocate General objected as "irregular practice," and the Chief Justice upheld the objection.

Mr. Wadia said that in nearly every case in which he had appeared in the Sessions Court, he had been allowed to read the accused's statement to the jury.

The Chief Justice remarked that he thought it extremely desirable for accused persons to make their own statements orally instead of submitting written statements through counsel, to which the same weight and value could not be attached by the Court as to the other. His Lordship suggested to Mr. Wadia the advisability of impressing on the mind of the accused the correctness of this course and Mr. Wadia at once acceded to it. The accused, under these circumstances, agreed to make their own statements.

The first accused in his statement said when the deceased came to his room he asked him what he had done with the cheque for Rs. 2,165 drawn by Mr. N. C. Macleod on the National Bank on 21st December 1903 in their joint names. He replied he had deposited the amount with a merchant. The accused asked the deceased why he cashed it without obtaining his signature, and informed him that he would not allow him to leave the room until he gave him a satisfactory explanation. Deceased gave a chit to the accused's "bhais," with whom went the accused's son. Accused sat smoking near the door of the room; deceased sat near the window. Accused heard a noise proceeding from below; he looked at the window and saw the deceased was not there. He went down and saw him lying on his back injured. He thought deceased was there because his notion was that deceased had jumped out.

The second accused said he was not there at the time; the first accused informed him that the deceased had jumped out of the window. After having searched in vain for the medicine "Mumiai," required for administering it to the deceased, he went to his brother's house, and feeling sick, went to bed.

The Advocate General informed the jury that if they believed the statement made by the deceased before the Magistrate they should hold all the charges proved against the accused, viz. of causing hurt; of extorting a valuable security from the deceased, the idea of which appeared to have been started by the second accused and of committing murder by throwing the deceased out of the window. In corroboration of this statement, there were two sets of witnesses: the witnesses who lived in the house, and the witnesses in the street. Called by the latter to prevent him from dealing with the property of Gomibai in the way he pleased, the first accused sought advice from the second accused who was the family priest, and who was to be consulted, because the whole of the remaining trust money, which would be given, was to go in charity. In this dangerous position the accused were, and feeling that they must get rid of the deceased, they got hold of the deceased, and threw him out of the window.

Mr. Wadia, who called no evidence for the defence, submitted that he could not understand the theory of the prosecution which obliged them to hold that after getting all that the accused wanted they should throw out the deceased from the window. The transaction of getting out the note from the deceased was in itself perfectly harmless, legal and fair; even if it had been extracted by threats of violence, on that point the first accused's position as co-trustee with the deceased of the property in question was to be considered. Then where was the necessity of committing a murder in order to conceal a perfectly legitimate piece of work. It was a crowded house, the street was no less crowded and it would be the height of absurdity for the accused to pick up deceased, and pitch him out in the presence of so many witnesses.

The Chief Justice directed the jury's attention to the fact that although several charges had been formulated against the accused, properly speaking they arose out of the one and the same transaction, but at different stages. For instance, first of all, there was the getting of the document out of the deceased; then there was the more serious charge of offering him violence; and then the principal charges of murder. Stress was laid on the absence of motive; but motive, however slight, would be enough; indeed, he would say, motive was no part of the crime. They had all the evidence before them; they must consider, on the one hand, what the Advocate General had said on that point; on the other, they must see what Mr. Wadia had urged for the defence on the same. In arriving at their verdict, they should bear in mind the illegal maxim that a man must take the natural consequences of his own act: in this case, deceased was thrown out of the window, and what would be the result of his being so thrown out? Was such pressure or violence used to him as to cause him to jump out of the window, would be the other question for them to consider; then the minor charges of causing grievous hurt, committing extortion, and causing hurt.

A verdict of guilty of murder was returned by the jury against both accused. The first accused was sentenced to be hanged; while the second, who the Chief Justice thought, had taken a lesser part, was sentenced to be transported for life.

There being no other case for trial, the Sessions were dissolved at 7 o clock.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---

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It is a strange fact, that whenever a Piano Player is referred to, the word PIANOLA is mentioned.

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The Pianola can be heard and tested at our Show Rooms.

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S. ROSE & CO.,

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 10 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 4-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White, and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10 DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored; price of pills for 15 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N. B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares. Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FOR LIGHT AND POWER IN BOMBAY.

A LICENSE to supply ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the public having been granted by the Local Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, a supply of Energy will be shortly available in the principal streets and roads of the Fort.

TARIFF.

(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wright's) system.
(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.
(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 annas per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded as recorded by the indicator whether for lighting or power all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—
(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.
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A minimum charge of Rs. 9 per quarter will be made to the occupants on behalf of every house tenement flat or other premises, whilst connected to the Company's mains even if no energy is consumed.

Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained at the Company's Office, Canada Buildings, Horniby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Engg. Co., Ltd.
Dated Bombay, June, 8th, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1905.

RUSSIAN "PEACE."

"Our army is now prepared to inflict an important defeat on the enemy, but duty to my conscience and to my people commands me not to expose the Army to fresh and endless horrors of war for the sake of half of a remote island." The Tsar's message to General Linievitch is a strange mixture of the ludicrous and the pathetic. It is ludicrous, because the Russian Army has always been prepared, but has never succeeded in inflicting a defeat, important or otherwise, on the enemy and, at the time the Plenipotentiaries met, was utterly exhausted and notoriously destitute of supplies. It is pathetic, because the Tsar's duty to his conscience and his people commands him to withdraw the army from the Far East with the utmost rapidity that they may be employed in coercing their fellow-countrymen at home. The internal condition of the Russian Empire is scrupulously concealed from public knowledge by the strictest regulations of censorship, but enough has leaked out to teach us that the Plenipotentiaries in the United States would have been more than justified in accepting any terms the Japanese might have proposed. There was absolutely no necessity for the Tsar to despatch his euphemistic message quoted above, for it is no exaggeration to say that the whole nation, except a few military enthusiasts, was against the continuation of the war, opposed to the occupation of Manchuria and only a very few would regret the loss of everything east of Lake Baikal, except from reasons of sentiment. As true a picture of the condition of affairs in Russia as has appeared for some time is presented by the Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" in the files which came by last mail. In one of his despatches he asserts that the Russian national honour is a hundred times more grievously impaired by the condition of affairs at the heart of the Empire than by anything connected with the war. Russian power is only nominally existent in the Caucasus where beside it is established a secret government by the natives. Russian orders are only obeyed in the presence of troops and no sooner have these left a locality than the native authority is again supreme. Several internal provinces are in a similar situation. Throughout the length of the basin of the Volga a dangerous agitation grows apace. Here and there it breaks out and sanguinary conflicts are the result. Powerless to suppress the rising discontent the authorities affect to ignore it. Whole districts are in open revolution. The Baltic provinces are in revolt and the Little Russians, like the Poles, are united to secure their real freedom

Military men in the interior have grown weary of discharging the duties of police. Shooting down their fellow-subjects has become nauseous. Yet without their assistance the police are powerless. Moreover, the police are discontented and would side with the people if they dared. Taking the army, it is found to be tainted and even one of the crack regiments of the Guard, known as the Ismailoff, has been removed from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, nominally to replace the Litovsk Regiment which is being dispersed about the country. Concerning this latter regiment a significant story is current which says that it refused duty in connection with the Polish massacres The Tsar was informed and he confirmed the sentence on eight of its officers to be shot by their own men. When the order was given to fire, the men refused, and Cossacks were brought to reduce them to obedience. The Guards opened fire on the Cossacks, killing every man. Hence the dispersal of the regiment. Not only is the temper of the army greatly strained, but that of the crews of the Black Sea fleet too. Had sentence of death been passed on the crew of the Potemkin and any attempt made to carry it out, a general mutiny among the seamen of the navy would have resulted. Even this does not complete the array of charges against Russia's defenders. The officers of the Moscow garrison, who are encamped for their usual summer training on Khodinskoe, have been ordered to remain with their regiments until further orders owing to the dangerous ferment which exists among the troops, and so recently as August 16th artillery was trained on the quarters of certain regiments whose allegiance was suspected. Everywhere outside St. Petersburg the peace negociations were regarded solely from the point of view of their effect in the attainment of political liberty. All classes desired peace, but preferred the continuance of a hopeless war if thereby they could accomplish the destruction of the Bureaucracy.

While the Zemstvos have been in congress and made certain representations to the Tsar, the peasants have also gathered in conference and have passed a series of drastic resolutions. That is not to be marvelled at, seeing that in twenty-two provinces famine is threatened owing to the failure of the crops. Precautions of the most elaborate kind were taken to prevent interference on the part of the authorities, and though the meetings were held within the jurisdiction of the Moscow police, the latter utterly failed to fulfil General Trepoff's emphatic orders to prevent the assembly of the peasants. Still the police succeeded in preventing some of the delegates attending the conference by arresting them on the way and depositing them in jail. A correspondent, who was present, describing the first day's proceedings, says it was mostly occupied in listening to the verbal accounts from the representatives of the various provinces of the proceedings of the authorities." It was a piteous tale, he writes, and if only a quarter of it were true it would almost justify the excesses of another French Revolution. Everywhere injustice and oppression prevailed without the possibility of redress. Judges of the Courts and the priests in the rural districts combine to form an impassable barrier against the complaints of the downtrodden peasant upon whom all prey with impunity. As illustrating of what little account they are held, it was stated that the Imperial ukase of March 3 was not read to them until about May and in some instances not until June. When they asked that it be read to them, in most cases the authorities refused, saying that to do so would be contrary to orders. Yet amidst this recital the peasant maintained his affection for the Tsar. One or two revolutionary agents who had gained access to the meeting railed against the Little Father, whereupon they were at once interrupted, the peasants protesting that attacks on his Imperial Majesty had not their sympathy. "We are quite willing to limit his absolute power" said they; "but we must have our Tsar. They further would not agree to the representations on their behalf by the Zemstvos. "The factory hands are our blood brothers" they protested, "the Zemstvoists are only our distant relatives. We want laws of our own making, but with the Tsar to watch their execution." They condemn the priests as their enemies and put no confidence whatever in them. But Russia is in such a disturbed condition that every man's hand is against his neighbour and there is no peace anywhere.

FRUIT CULTIVATION IN WESTERN INDIA.

SEVERAL very curious and interesting facts on the methods adopted for the cultivation of pomegranates, grapes, melons in Sangamner and Dhulia are contributed to the latest number of the journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India by Mr. S. V. Shevade, B. Sc. Referring to the cultivation of pomegranates Mr. Shevade remarks that for the first three years, while the young plants are making progress, maize, carrot, lucerne and similar crops may be grown. The first crops of fruits is taken in the fourth year. When the plants have firmly established themselves in the soil, no water is given except during the flowering and fruiting season, the first watering commencing about the middle of April and the last ending about the end of October. A preliminary digging is given just at the end of the harvest, water is completely taken off and the plants are allowed to shed their leaves. Another and thorough digging with root pruning is necessary before the flowering season, when the plants are supplied with a basketful each of thoroughly decayed farmyard manure. It is a superstition very common among the cultivators that fresh blood as manure produces very fine fruit. It appears that this arises from the colour of pomegranate seeds, it being a general rule that the darker red the colour of the seeds, the better the fruit. Regarding the cultivation of grapes at Sangamner Mr. Shevade remarks that three varieties are tried, "Phakdi" "Sahebi", and black grapes. No permanent structure is erected to support the plants. After the plants are pruned and manured about the end of October, one or two bamboos or other temporary supports are fixed in the soil near each plant. No spraying is practised for the suppression of fungoid and other diseases, and no attempt is made to prevent their spread either by the use of solutions or by burning away all affected branches. The plants are left absolutely to themselves to battle against these disadvantages. A curious story is told of a cultivator who succeeded in producing the best fruit by giving milk and sugar candy regularly along with the irrigation water, but how far this is to be believed Mr. Shevade leaves his readers to judge. The most interesting information in the article about the cultivation of melons is that they are grown in the sandy beds of rivers and large streams when these fall at the end of the rains. In places where the sandy soil is not sufficiently loose and level, it is well ploughed and harrowed. The signs of ripeness vary with the variety, but rich perfume and soft feel are sufficient indications in melons which generally fall away from the peduncle when ripe. Jackals and porcupines are the common enemies in a melon plantation. Porcupines tea away the young seedlings only andare harmless when the plants are fairly grown.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

A side light of much interest has recently been thrown on the methods employed to stir up strife at Home over the employment of Chinese coolies on the Rand. Mr. Tse Tsi Shau has been a bottomless well of "copy" for certain papers at home and his every word has been accepted as so much gold by the Liberal Party. Terrible tales have been told to the "Daily Chronicle" by this Chinese adviser and interpreter on the East Rand Mines, and his well sounding sentences were emphasised by more weighty words in the leader columns. The "Chronicle" had made a find and opened its columns to his accounts as to swindling and other wrongs perpetrated on the mine coolies. It was an opportunity not to be missed, an opportunity for once more denouncing the Government and more especially the "chronically" hated Randlords, pointing out how, not content with swindling the British working man out of his labour, they had robbed the unfortunate coolie of his hire. The tirade has been so often vented that it would have been wearisome, had it not been for the nemesis which has followed so swiftly. Mr. Richard Bell M. P, ever anxious to profit himself and his party enquired as to the truth of Mr. Tse Tsi Shau's statements, and thereby the glittering bubble that was to attract thousands of votes at the next General Election was burst. Mr. Lyttelton thought it sufficient to produce a letter from the bland Chinese gentleman to the Managing Director of the East Rand Mines wherein he explained that the Chinese communities had made it worth his while to give up his post and "talk," but that he was prepared to consider any better offer "if you think it worth your while to stop me from speaking on the matter. I hope you will not take this matter in the light of 'black mail,'" he added "it is a matter of business where I mean to join and you know what it is worth." At any rate Mr. Lyttelton does, and presumably also Mr. Tse Tsi Shau who has not waited to "talk" any more. It is always interesting to get behind the scenes where over much righteous indignation is expressed, but it is not often that the curtain is raised leaving the stage carpenters so much "en evidence." It is impossible not to feel amused to hear that the "Chronicle" whose righteous indignation resolutely refused to accept facts and figures and saw in the increased prosperity of the Rand the downfall of South Africa, has been hoaxed. It is a fitting conclusion to the vast amount of nonsense that has been published by the "Yellow Slavery" Press, and perhaps we may now witness the edifying spectacle of the Non-Conformist conscience turning to rend the organ which has so stirred up its passions only to reward it with such base reward as the word of a paid "romancer."

VACCINATION IN THE C. P.

THE Triennial Report on vaccination in the Central Provinces for the period ended 1904-05, a copy of which we have received, shows the results of the three years' work to have been distinctly satisfactory, and it speaks well for the staff that in spite of the suspicion excited by plague, there has been little friction with the people in the prosecution of vaccination work. An increase in the birth-rate and a decrease in infant mortality have more than counter-balanced the natural tendency of plague to interfere with vaccination work, and the result appears in a large increase in the number of primary vaccinations. Re-vaccination, on the other hand, shows a considerable decrease, the reason for which appears to be the increased attention which has been paid in the compilation of the statistics to the defination of what constitutes a re-vaccination. Primary vaccination has been generally successful; but the figures of success in re-vaccination have been vitiated by the impossible figures returned by some districts in the Central Provinces and by the Feudatory States. Vaccination work in Municipalities has on the whole been satisfactory. Renewed efforts are, however, needed in those towns in which the progress of the work has been hindered by the prevalence of plague.

THE Peace Treaty was signed on Monday. Serious riots are reported at Libau.

THE cholera epidemic in Europe is spreading and the English ports are taking precautionary measures against shipping for the Baltic North Sea.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, a special jury unanimously convicted Hurjivan Sunderji and Harjivan Madhowjee of murder in causing the death of one Bapulal Bhogabhai by throwing him out of the window of a room on the second storey of a house in Khoja Street near the Null Bazar. The first accused was sentenced to death, and the second to be transported for life. The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions which commenced on the 1st inst., terminated; and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

THE Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie are making satisfactory progress.

MESSRS. Malvi Hiralal and Mody have admitted Mr. Ranchoddas Narandas Merchant as a partner to the firm, and will in future carry on business in the name of Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 22nd July, amounted to Rs. 1,447, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 344. Total earnings from 1st July to 22nd July, were Rs. 5,920, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 559.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 22nd July, amounted to Rs. 9,284, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,083. Total earnings from 1st July to 22nd July were Rs. 33,582 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,820.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 22nd July amounted to Rs. 2,411, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 274. Total earnings from 1st July to 22nd July, were Rs. 8,700, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 120.

THE total number of foreign steamers captured by the Japanese up to the 31st July was 54, with an aggregate tonnage of 131,132. Divided according to their flags, they are as follows:—British 22, Russian 16, German 6, Norwegian 3, French 3, Austrian 2, Dutch 1, American 1.

THE appointment of Mr. J. Grundy, as Inspector of Mines in the Punjab, has been extended by three months.

A FINE example of bibliographical compilation which is so striking a feature of the work accomplished by the United States Library of Congress is the recently published "List of Maps of America" in that library. The main feature of this handsome volume of nearly 1,200 pages is preceded by a very useful list of works relating to cartography in general, and compiled by Mr. P. Lee Phillips, F. R. G. S., Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts. To all interested in the subject the book may be safely commended as the standard bibliography of cartography.

A WORK on "Criminal Responsibility" will shortly be issued from the Oxford University Press. The author is Dr. Charles Mercier, a well-known authority on insanity, and the book is intended to complement that by Sir FitzJames Stephen. Dr. Mercier points out that the question of criminal responsibility should be considered anew by a professional psychologist—Sir FitzJames Stephen was handicapped by insufficient knowledge of the work of the mind in health and disease—and that in twenty years our knowledge of insanity has advanced. Dr. Mercier's work is the result of long study spread over many years.

SIMLA is getting agitated over its taxes, and the inquisitiveness of the collectors. Fortunate the countries, which have at least no income-tax, graduated or otherwise! Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Swedeo, Italy and Spain all derive State revenue from income-taxes, but these differ widely in general character. Some of them are taxes affecting the whole income of the tax-payer, such as the Prussian income-tax, while others are designed either to supplement existing taxes or to fall only on certain sources of income which are not reached by such taxes. The Austrian income-tax, for instance, is a personal tax superimposed on six other direct taxes—on land buildings, industrial profits, salaries, etc.; the Bavarian tax, on the other hand, is designed to leave untouched incomes already subject to other taxes like the land-tax and industry-tax; and the Italian and Spanish income-taxes are taxes affecting personally only. The United States, however, is in the happiest condition of all; and the lot of the Collector there must be unexciting, for an Act was passed by the Congress in 1894, providing for a general tax on incomes derived from all sources, but by a decision of the Supreme Court such a Federal tax was declared to be unconstitutional.

THE NEW BOMBAY DOCKS.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK AT ELEPHANTA.

AN ENORMOUS SCHEME.

Few even of those who visit the Ballard Pier are aware of the magnitude of the work that is being carried out in that neighbourhood by Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, on behalf of the Bombay Port Trust. It is long now since mention was first made of the necessity of improving the accommodation of the Docks. As must always happen the topic sank more or less into oblivion, when handed over for the working out of details by a Committee, and except that an improvement is promised many had forgotten all about it. Yet the work that is being carried out will very materially affect the welfare of Bombay, and will give it get one more claim to its proved title. In 1870-71 the steam shipping that entered the port was 327,194 tons the sailing being 372,524 tons. In 1902-3 this had increased to 2,641,354 tons steam, while the sailing tonnage had almost disappeared the record being 66, yet giving a net increase of tonnage of 1,941,702. Turning to the revenue one finds a steady annual increase from Rs. 14,97,000, the average of the five years ending 1877-8 to the estimated amount of Rs. 64,00,000 in 1903-4. Thus in 1902-3 Bombay, with £ (Rx.) 111,728,494 as the total value of port trade, ranks third in the ports of the British Possessions, London being first with £263,164,300 and Liverpool second with £237,390,518, and the figures for Bombay are exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure. With this increase in trade it is interesting to look back upon the progress made in the docks. In 1870 the Sassoon Dock was the only one in existence, its area being 3 1/2 acres with a depth at mean high water of 19 feet 6 inches and a quayage of 1,758 lineal feet. In 1903 this had been increased from time to time until the total also comprised the Prince's Dock with an area of 30 acres, a depth of 26 feet 6 inches and a quayage of (in side) 5,960 feet and (out side) 950 feet as well as the Victoria Dock with an area of 24 acres, depth of 28 feet six inches, and quayage of (inside) 7,425 feet and (outside) 380 feet, and also the Merewether Dry Dock 525 feet in length and 26 feet 6 inches deep. Thus the wet docks have an area of 57 1/2 acres and a total quayage of 16,473 feet. The docks now under course of erection willadd an area of 49·52 acres with a depth of 35 feet six inches and extra quayage of 9,883 feet (inside) and 2,608 feet (outside), while the new dry dock will be 1,000 feet in length with a depth of 33 feet six inches. Such an improvement will make the Port of Bombay one of the finest in the world bringing it much more nearly equal to Liverpool.

As remarked above even those whose duty takes them regularly to Ballard Pier fail appreciate the rapidity with which this work is being pushed forward. The first part of the work is the construction of huge banks surrounding the area to be treated. The principal part of this work is in the hands of Mr. E. F. Lance, who is superintending the quarrying works on Elephanta island whence comes the greater part of the material. Here let it be said that a very careful inspection of the island completely dispels the idea that the blasting operations in progress can injure that famous and priceless treasure, the caves. The quarrying is taking place over a mile from the caves on the side of a hill, facing the sea, which is separated from the hill in which the caves are situated by a valley. In addition, while standing about one hundred yards from the face of the cliff, in the line of least resistance, no appreciable tremor of the earth is felt when an explosion occurs in about twenty-five pockets with a displacement power of about two hundred tons. The operations are now at the nearest point they will reach to the caves and further work will tend in the opposite direction so that no further fear need be felt on that score.

Even to these unacquainted with engineering problems the scene at the quarry is full of interest. The work was started there a year ago, and will continue for about two years more. At the present time some 1,000 tons of earth and rock are sent off every day, the staff consisting of about five hundred, divided into blasters, stone-breakers and coolie men and women. The number of workers will, however, be increased very shortly, now that the monsoon is ended to from twelve to fifteen hundred by which means from three to four thousand tons a day will be shipped. One of the initial difficulties in carrying out the work was the construction of two piers to allow the landing of the hoppers to be continued at all tides except very high water. Owing to the formation of the coast, the tide here rises up to twelve feet and on the ebb often attains a speed of six knots making the manœuvering of the hoppers into place alongside the piers not only difficult but dangerous. There are in all 18 hoppers 10 Dutch and 8 "Brown." Part of these are fitted with four traps in the bottom for rock carrying, whilst others with sixteen doors are for softer material, either earth or earth and the smaller stone. Each hopper carries 250 tons and four tugs are employed.

From the piers runs a system of lines for carrying the material from the quarries, which are about one hundred yards inland. These lines are well laid on heavy teak sleepers, creosoted to withstand not only the atmosphere, but the raids of white-ants. The equipment consists of, besides the tip-trucks constructed right and left to allow of working into the hoppers on both sides of the piers over the shelves covered with old ship plates, three engines and three travelling cranes. The engines are of the six wheel coupled tank type, two being supplied by Messrs. Manning Wardle and Co of Leeds and one by Messrs. Hardswell, Clarke and Co., of Leeds. The cranes are fitted with grabs from the engine base to prevent any derailment during the moving of heavy blocks of rock after blasting. To show with what thoroughness the arrangements for the work have been carried out it may be mentioned that an engine house for these locomotives with a pit has been constructed and a complete system of catch points with dummy sidings does away with the danger of losing trucks if they break loose and run down the inclines when loaded. At present, owing to the nature of the work that has been done, the truck rail which lies some six feet below the level of the crane rail is at some little distance from it, but fresh cuttings are being made so that the truck road can be relaid within six feet of the crane road, so doing away with the waste of time entailed by the carrying of stone from point to point and enabling the trucks to be loaded on the spot.

Not the least of the difficulties to be overcome is the supplying of water for the two camps in which the coolies live. At present the staff is small and the monsoon has filled several wells and pools, but in a short time there will be no water on the island and when the work is in full swing over 30,000 gallons of water are required, this being the quantity which is carried from Bombay each day in a special tank.

The work at Elephanta may be described as precautionary. The material supplied is to be used solely for the building of dams which will be three in number connecting with each other. When these are constructed the water enclosed by them will be pumped out and the actual dock building commenced. This will consist of building out for 1032 feet from the end of Ballard Pier. Here the side of the bunder extends into a pier to carry the railway line along side the mooring for mail steamers The outer side of this pier, which will be 300 feet wide, extends at an angle of 40 degree to the mainland to a point, where it meets the southern wall of the new wet dock jutting out from the mainland where the Standard Oil Co's., installation now stands.

(Concluded on page 6.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

RIOTS AT LIBAU.

Outrage at a Jewish Funeral.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT RAKE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Treaty of Peace was duly signed at Portsmouth last afternoon.

On the occasion of the departure of some Reservists from Libau, the Cossacks charged a hostile crowd and fired on the houses in the vicinity. Sixty were killed and wounded and 150 arrests made.

The Military charged a Jewish funeral at Kishineff. Many were killed and wounded.

A battle has been going on at Baku between the Tartars and the Armenians since Saturday. Hitherto 100 have been killed and wounded. Troops are engaged.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Serious Epidemic in Prussia.

A case of cholera has occurred at Brest.

The Local Government Board in England has circularised the Port authorities advising precautions against cholera on arrivals from infected ports in the Baltic and the North Sea.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Hitherto there have been sixty-six cases of cholera in Prussia and twenty-three of them fatal.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

A Macedonian Rapprochement.

The Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece have been staying at Constantinople where the Sultan has shown them marked attention. This is regarded as indicating a rapprochement between Turkey and Greece regarding Macedonia.

THE PARTITION DISTURBANCES.

Feeling in Manchester.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

In reply to a request from the Native Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta to intervene and prevent the partition of Bengal, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has resolved to cable that they consider the agitation unwise and strongly urge the Bengal traders to abandon the boycott.

STUDENTS ASSAULT A MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

On Saturday evening, an unprovoked assault was committed upon Mr. Prentice, the Joint Magistrate at Howrah, in Strand Road, near Howrah bridge, by some unknown person from among a crowd of Bengali young men numbering something like 600, believed to have been students attached to some of the local native schools and colleges. The latter were going round the Burra Bazar section of the town attempting to induce shop-keepers and tradesmen to stop the sale of British goods. Mr. Prentice was just then driving home in his dog cart, when he suddenly received some smart strokes with a stick on his back from some one in the crowd. A policeman interfered and appears to have been roughly handled at the hands of the crowd.

The Port police appeared on the scene in time to prevent what threatened to be a most serious affray. The crowd was dispersed, and Mr. Prentice proceeded to his residence without further molestation.

COLLAPS OF A HOUSE.

CONTRACTOR SEVERELY CENSURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

A serious accident occurred on Sunday, in Lucas lane, Burra Bazar, resulting in injury to three natives, and the death of another. It appears that the three natives were seated in the kitchen premises of 4, Lucas lane, when it was noticed that the adjoining premises No. 5 were in a state of collapse. They immediately made an attempt to get away, and one man succeeded in making good his escape, though not before receiving some slight injuries from falling debris. The second man was knocked down sustaining a nasty fracture of his leg. The third man named Dettoo, was knocked down and buried in the debris of the house, which just then completely collapsed, and when extricated he was found dead. The fourth man narrowly escaped with his life.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Dettoo, when the jury returned the following verdict: "Death was caused by being crushed under a falling wall under circumstances which exhibit negligence on the part of the contractor in charge. We are of opinion that an inquiry should be made as to whether the Municipality had sanctioned any work being done on the building, and that an inquiry should be made by a competent engineer as to the circumstances under which the wall fell, preliminary to the prosecution of the contractor."

LORD LAMINGTON GIVES A GARDEN PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

Lord Lamington gave a garden party this afternoon at Ganeshkhind. A good number of ladies and gentlemen were present. This time his Excellency dispensed with all gubernatorial form by receiving guests informally in the garden. A shamiana was erected on the north end of the grounds where refreshments were laid out. The Governor's band played at intervals. Some of the guests indulged in badminton, tennis and other games. His Excellency was to be seen everywhere. The guests began to depart shortly after seven.

THE FAREWELL BALL AT SIMLA.

ACCEPTANCE BY LORD CURZON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) [illegible] 6.

SIMLA, [illegible] from Lord

Sir Denzil Ibbetson has receiv[illegible] the farewell ball [illegible] Curzon cordially [illegible] himself, which the residents of Lady Cu[illegible] propose to give about the 9th October, and the following Committee with Sir Denzil Ibbetson, as President, has been appointed to carry out the details:—Major [illegible], Mr. Buck, Col. Cooper, Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Col. Fendall, Mr. Gabriel, Col. De Cou[illegible] Hamilton, Capt. Irvine, Mr. Ker, Col[illegible]eigh, General Beresford Lovett, Col. R. [illegible]art, Mr. Willis and Mr. S. Wilberforce, the last-named being Secretary.

SEQUEL TO PETITIONS.

HINDU THROWS HERSELF BENEATH THE GOVERNOR'S MOTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

As Lord Lamington was motoring out from the Council Hall to the Gymkhana Club, yesterday evening, an old Hindu woman threw herself before the car, and might have been crushed, had not his Excellency the Governor, who was driving, pulled up in the nick of time. She has a grievance in connection with some ancestral property, and has attempted to seek redress from the Governor direct. She has been pestering his Excellency with petitions through the post, and closely following his movements trying to get a personal reply. The old lady was promptly removed by the police and is now in the chowki.

THE RAILWAY GAMBLING RAID.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The thirty-eight persons who have been arrested for gambling in the heart, crown, and anchor game in the second class Poona race special on Saturday night came to Wadgaon, in the Haveli taluka, yesterday. Twenty-four Mahomedans, nine Hindus and five Parsees were placed before the First Class Magistrate, and charged with gambling. The police asked for a remand to the 7th instant in order to make further enquiries as to whether any of the accused were professional gamblers.

The Magistrate granted a remand. All the accused were released on bail bonds of Rs. 500 each.

THE PRESIDENCY-PARSI CRICKET MATCH.

THE EUROPEAN TEAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The following are selected for the Presidency team:—Captains Greig, and Rutter, Stanger Leathes Plumer, Clarke from Poona, Self from Kamptee, Sale from Sind, Powell and Stileman from Bombay Winterbottom and Mitchell from Karachi. Ling will play if there is a wet wicket. Dean and Cheetham from Bombay have just scratched.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA SEPT. 5.

At the Government opium sale to-day 2,000 chests each of Bihar and Benares opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,441 per chest, the total proceeds of the sale being Rs. 57,64,075.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

M. MAARTENS'S VIEWS.

NO PRECEDENT FOR TRIBUTE.

London, Aug. 19.—M. Maartens, the eminent Russian jurist in an interview, said there was no precedent in history of a case, where a country whose territory was unoccupied by the enemy wholly or partially, paid a war tribute on signing peace.—e. g. Napoleon and the peace of Tilsit, Prussia, signed July, 1807, and the Spanish American treaty, where the Americans although victorious, paid Spain 20,000,000 dol. for the Philippines.

A NEW YORK SENSATION.

INFERNAL MACHINE IN AN OFFICE.

London, Aug. 19.—An infernal machine was delivered yesterday at the office of Mr. Schiff, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb. & Co., New York. Mr Schiff had previously interviewed, M. de Witte, the Russian peace plenipotentiary, in the interests of the Jews in Russia.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

AN EX-M.P. AND HIS FORMER WIFE.

London, Aug. 19.—Hugh Watt, formerly Liberal member for the Camlachie division of Glasgow, charged at the Marlborough-street Police Court with having attempted to procure a man to murder his (Watt's) divorced wife was remanded on bail. The man whom he is alleged to have attempted to bribe is an inquiry agent. At the proceedings he told an amazing story.

A DETECTIVE'S EVIDENCE.

London, Aug. 20.—Herbert Marshall, a private detective, alleged that Watt offered him £5,000 to induce his divorced wife to visit Watt's house, where they would kill her by means of chloroform.

WELSH COLLIERS.

A REDUCTION OF WAGES.

London, Aug. 19.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who was appointed umpire in connection with the Conciliation Board, has reduced the wages of the Welsh colliers on the sliding scale to the minimum owing to the fall in prices.

ANARCHISM IN AUSTRIA.

SUPPOSED DESIGNS ON THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR.

London, August 19th.—An anarchist named Jori was arrested yesterday at Botzen, in the Austrian Tyrol, on suspicion of meditating an attempt on the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

A revolver and bomb were found in his possession Jori, while in prison awaiting a hearing, committed suicide by hanging himself.

POONA WHEELERS CYCLE CLUB.

THE fifth annual sports of the Poona Wheelers C. C. takes place on Sunday, October 1. There are three events, a 40-mile unpaced road handicap (open) from Poona to Talegaon and back, an event for feats on bicycles, and a polo tournament. Entries close on Sept. 24. The Hon. Secretaries are Mr. R. B. Mody and Mr. D. Jo. Captain.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

FIRST ROUND.

[illegible] FIELD ARTILLERY (KIRKEE)

vs.

Y. M. C. A.

THE fourth game in the first round of the Rovers' Tournament last evening between the Royal Field Artillery from Kirkee and the local Y. M. C. A. could hardly be described as a particularly interesting one, the form displayed by both teams being inferior to that seen in any of the previous games. The inclusion of the Y. M. C. A. team amongst the entries was regarded in local football circles as very much in nature of an experiment and the most sanguine supporters did not anticipate any success for them in the only round that they were likely to figure in. Of the junior local teams, however, the Y. M. C. A. was the only one that was trained on and showed moderate improvement in the recent Harwood League games and their object in entering for the Rovers' Tournament was the highly laudable one of further improving their knowledge of the game. The Gunners' team, which was selected from the field batteries at Kirkee, had taken part in the recent Poona divisional Football Tournament and entered the final and with greater opportunities of match practice would develop into a smart side. Individually some of their efforts were without, brilliant forms but the team as a whole lacked the cohesion which bonus' such a necessary adjunct to success in Association football. The Gunners' want of experience and training was most apparent in front of goal, their shooting, passing, centring, and head work, although fairly good, betraying and element of uncertainty that could only be put down to want of good match practice. The Y. M. C. A. have frequently in league games shown better form and the importance of last evening's match evidently weighed heavily with them. The most remarkable feature in the game was the extraordinary way in which the Y.M.C.A. team went to pieces in the extra seven and-a-half minutes, that it became necessary to play when at full time neither side had scored. Up to full time the Young Men had quite as much of the game as their opponents, but from that point their defence broke down utterly and their opponents were able to score three times, twice in the first extra period, and once in the second. The last seven and-a-half minutes were played in semi-darkness and it was not possible to follow the game closely, indeed, this was difficult at any period of the game owing to several of the spectators persisting in front of the Press enclosure and obstructing the view instead of sitting down.

DETAILS.

The Y. M. C. A. kicked off from the Bandstand end and for a time play was kept in midfield until the Y. M. C. A. centre forward by a long kick sent the ball inside the Gunners' penalty line from where it was sent behind. The Gunners after this succeeded in transferring the venue of play to Y.M.C.A., territory, the latter's custodian runing out to save. Another attack on the Young Men's goal a few seconds later was repulsed by the right back who kicking well transferred play to midfield. The Young Men's forwards showing up well at this stage, play was carried into the Gunners' territory where, however, it did not remain long, the latter's forwards by some good combined play carrying the ball to their opponents' territory. Some slow and not very interesting exchanges in midfield followed and the Gunners were awarded a free kick for a foul close to their opponents' penalty line, nothing resulting from it. Up-and-down play followed, the efforts of the Gunners being nullified by their outside forwards getting off-side. The referee's whistle was in fact kept going pretty freely at this stage for fouls and off-side. Play for the next few minutes was of an even nature. The Gunners now had two good opportunities of scoring both of which were lost through the fumbling tactics of their inside left and centre forwards. Weak play in front of goal shortly afterwards lost the Gunners another opening and two corners in succession brought nothing. At this stage the Y.M.C.A. goal keeper again had to run out to save a long shot sent in by the inside right forward. A series of uninteresting exchanges followed. The Gunners a little later obtained a corner which being badly centred resulted in nothing, half time piping immediately afterwards with the score:—

R. F. A. Artillery Kirkee.....Nil.
Y. M. C. A.....Nil.

Recommencing hostilities, the Y. M. C. A. despite the fact that they had the wind in their favour were immediately pressed and a long shot from the Gunners' centre forward went behind. Play afterwards ranged up and down the field neither side being able to claim much advantage for some minutes. The Y. M. C. A. now had an opening which they threw away by poor shooting. Play for some time was confined to midfield until the Young Men's forwards getting away from a throw out again pressed, but poor passing multiplied sheir efforts. A little later their centre half sent in a good shot which was well saved by the Gunners' custodian. After an exchange of long kicks by the backs, play again settled down in midfield. Entering the last quarter the Gunners pressing strongly sent in a hot shot at their opponents' goal which was well fisted out. Again a tittle later their outside right taking the ball up the field had another opportunity but the shot wide. The Y. M. C. A. retaliating invaded their opponents' penalty area and for the next few minutes play was kept there until the Gunners' outside right getting possession carried the ball up to their opponents' goal where the Y. M. C. A. left back spoilt his shot. Up-and-down play followed neither side showing up particularly well, the passing and kicking being very poor. A free kick for a foul to the Y. M. C. A. relieved pressure when the Gunners were looking dangerous, play being transferred to midfield. The Gunners returning to the attack lost a good chance of scoring, their inside right taking a pass from the outside and putting in a poor shot. The Young Men next got away and play for a few minutes was in Gunners' territory. Raising the seige the Gunners gave their opponents an anxious time, but latter's backs were equal to the occasion and by some good kicking relieved the pressure. The whistle went a few seconds later, no score having been made. Extra time was played, the sides crossing over, and immediately after the restart the Gunners' centre forward sent in a shot which found the net. The Gunners continued to press and the Y.M.C.A. defence going to bits, a second goal was shot by the Gunners. The Y. M. C. A. woke up after this and invading their opponents' territory obtained a corner from which nothing resulted. The whistle went to change over immediately afterwards, seven and a half minutes being played each way. The last period resulted in the Gunners adding another goal which was shot by the inside right to left, the final whistle going immediately afterwards. Scores.

R. F. A. Kirkee.....3 Goals.
Y. M. C. A.....Nil.

The following were the teams:

Y. M. C. A		R. F. A. KIRKEE.
Rose, goal-keeper.		Gr Neale, goal-keeper.
Robottom right	Backs	Gr Jones right
Hildreth left		Gr Dunn left
Jones right	1-2 Backs	Dr Copland right
Pooler centre		Br Ritchie centre
Bellamy left		Gr Probyn left
Martin out right	Forwards	Col Carnegie outside right
Essai in right		Gr Loates inside
Nash centre		Gr Richmond centre
Warman in left		Dr Home inside left
Tweddle out left		Dr Rabbit out side

Referee.—Mr. S. N. Powell.

On Aug. 14, a large mooring party from Devonport Dockyard arrived at Dartmouth to unmoor the cadet training ship Hindostan, which with the old Britannia, has done duty at that port for nearly half a century. Both ships are now superseded by the new Royal Naval College, just completed at the cost of nearly £ 500,000. The Britannia officers practically opened the college on Aug. 15, by removing their quarters there from the Britannia. The Hindostan, one of the few remaining battleships of the early part of last century, has had all her ports boarded up, and has been towed round from Dartmouth, where she is to be used as a storeship.

THE PHRASE "TOWERS OF SILENCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The long and interesting letter of Sir George Birdwood to the "London Times" and "Bombay Gazette," on this subject seems to have been written under a misapprehension. He therein professes to be able to identify the author of the phrase "towers of silence" applied to our "dakhmas" and says that "there is not the slightest doubt of Robert Xavir Murphy having invented the poetical phrase." His authority for the statement seems chiefly to be Dr. Wilson, for he says: "When after 14 years' absence, I returned to Bombay in 1854-5, the local tradition in the mouths of such men, as the Rev. Dr. Wilson, . . was that the happy phrase. . . was coined by Mr. R. X. Murphy." Now I think I am in a position to show that Dr. Wilson must be mistaken about the real originator of this phrase when he told Sir George what he now relates at the distance of half a century. For in my forthcoming history of my people, the Parsees, on which I have long been engaged, I have traced this phrase to a different author and to a date a little earlier than that implied by Sir G. Birdwood. Dr. Wilson evidently did not know the phrase in 1843 for in his well-known work published in that year in Bombay on the "Parsee Religion"—the first book in our religion written by an outsider with a first-hand knowledge of the languages in which the religious books are composed, Zend and Pahlavi—he does not call "dakhmas" by this name, "towers of silence", but is still obliged to use the clumsy roundabout phrases of the old writers such as "repositories of the dead" ("Parsee Religion" 299) or "sepulchres of the Parsees" (ibid p. 315). In this work though he devotes nearly twenty pages to a discussion of the "towers of silence" he does not mention this phrase once and seems to be entirely ignorant of its existence. Immediately after the publication of this work he went to Europe and did not return till Sept. 1847 (G. Smith's "Life of Wilson" p. p. 349,424). Whilst in Europe he published an edition of his sermons to the Parsees on the occasion of the baptism in 1839 of two Parsee youths, one of whom the Rev. Mr. Dhanjibhai Navroji is alive and active in our midst at 83. In the introduction to this Edinburgh edition—"Doctrine of Jehovah"—published in 1847, the phrase first occurs in Dr. Wilson's work (p 7).

Now when Dr. Wilson's "Parsee Religion" appeared in 1843, the phrase "towers of silence" had been invented and in use in English works four years. I find it used in 1840 by Miss Emma Roberts, a talented lady, who died in the same year and lies buried at Poona. ("Dictionary of National Biography" Vol. XLVIII p. 377). It is in an article on Bombay, in the "Asiatic Journal" for August 1840, p 222. A year earlier, 1839, it was used by Mrs. Postans, a writer of great ability on Indian subjects. In her "Western India" published in London in 1839 we find: "The Parsees as worshippers of elemental power, can neither bury nor burn their dead; with tears and lamentation, therefore, they bear them to the "towers of silence" as a prey to the eagle and the vulture." (Vol. I p 118). This is the earliest use I have been able to trace and very likely it is the earliest. This was before Sir George Birdwood left Bombay in 1840-1. Evidently Dr. Wilson was not aware of it; he seems to have known of the phrase when he went to England after 1843 and used it in a work written there. Thus it will be seen that Dr. Wilson is no authority on this question, and if he is quoted in support that Murphy invented the phrase in Bombay, it ought hardly to be accepted as authoritative. What happened was very likely this: Murphy must have got the phrase from Mrs. Postans or some other writer and given it currency in Bombay literary circles who were unaware of the fact that he was not the author but the populariser among them of the phrase. This alone can account for "the local tradition in the mouths of such Bombay literary men as Dr. Wilson, Harkness and Reid," related by Sir George.

I may state here that these "dakhmas" were already called towers long ago by the celebrated French writer Abbe Raynal in his well-known "History of the European Settlements in the Indies," published in 1781. (Vol. II p 31, ed 1790). Walter Hamilton in his "East India Gazetteer" published in 1828 also speaks of "the towers where the dead bodies of the Parsis are exposed" (Vol. I p 609). Mrs Elwood writing in 1830 likens them to the famous "Martello towers on the Sussex coast" ("Overland Journey" Vol. II 265). The silence in the phrase seems to have been suggested by a reminiscence of Rousseau: "Un silence absolu porte a la tristesse; il offre un image de la mort; alors le secours d'une imagination riante est necessaire"; or of Volmur: "Le silence des tombeaux s'est substitue au murmure des places publiques," ("Ruines" II.) I would not be surprised if the entire phrase were found first by a French writer and that Mrs. Postans borrowed it from a French source.

One word about Murphy. Sir George says that "he had originally come out to Bombay as a master under the auspices of the Native Education Society." I think he is mistaken in this. The late Mr. J. H. Stocqueler who was a Bombay journalist in the twenties of the last century and who survived till 1885 contributed his memories to the columns of your contemporary in 1872 in which he says: "I put (1829) myself in communication with a clever young Irish friend who had come out as a private artillery man (and had devoted himself to the study of Hindustanee and Mahrathi) in view to the formation of a general Library. Robert Xavier Murphy was an Irish Catholic and had probably been intended for the priesthood.

"Doomed his father's soul to cross
"By penning stanzas when he should

be studying his breviary, he was spoiled for the Church. But he made an excellent interpreter in the Supreme Court at Bombay. Law gained what theology lost." (p 67). These "Memoirs of a Journalist" were collected in book form and published in Bombay in 1873. What Stocqueler says here was confirmed to me by a very aged Indian friend who knew Murphy well in his latter years as ex-Supreme Court Interpreter.—Yours, &c.,

R. P. KARKARIA.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL NOMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though the bo-peep contest for the membership of the Bombay Legislative Council will not be decided for some days, the preliminary moves on the bureaucratic chess-board are already engaging the attention of the right-minded portion of the Islam community of this City. Let it be promised that the forth-coming visit of Their Royal Highnesses has lent additional importance to the appointment and it should be our fervent hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council will bestow the appointment on such a personage as would fully and unanimously represent the wishes and aspirations of the community to which he belongs. It is also necessary to be borne in mind that the oft-repeated bestowal of the appointment on a single figurehead pleads poverty of selection on the part of those who recommend such appointments, and apparently disgraces the community as to the paucity of its worthies. To make a concrete thing out of an abstract one, Mr. Kadarani who vacates the appointment still occupies by far the most prominent position in the public eye, and, in the opinion of the leaders of the community, his nomination is this time considered impossible. I understand that several others are utilizing their influence with Government for the appointment. First and foremost among these is Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji who has a great and growing popularity among the classes, where the new ideas have always been most powerful and that the wire-pullers of a certain bow-and-agree party many of whom may dislike Mr. Tyebji for reasons that are in the highest degree creditable to him have apparently abandoned the notion of running any body against him. Mr. Tyebji has the reputation of being staunchly liberal on political questions and as a scion of a noble family, which can boast an unbroken and unexampled career of prosperity, it is thought that his appointment would command universal satisfaction and cordial appreciation.—Yours, etc.

ALLAHBUX.

CRICKET AT POONA.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA C. C.
vs.
POONA GYMKHANA C. C.

(DRAWN IN FAVOUR OF POONA.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The Poona Gymkhana second innings was opened by Clarke and Rutter. Clarke was caught by Aston for 8, and Rutter soon after met with a similar fate, Sanderson having caught him off Pegg. (34-2-19). Plumer and Carnegy now went in, and Plumer played with caution and knocked up a few singles. When Stileman relieved Pegg, Plumer lifted his first ball for 3. Carnegy opened his career putting away one from Stileman to leg for 4, and with a few byes, the score was brought up to 50. Carnegy next drove Stileman to the boundary and followed up the feat with another clean drive. But long-off was on the alert, and only a single was scored. Half an hour after play started the score was raised to 60, Plumer and Carnegy had now got their eye in and both kept the scouts lively by knocking the ball all over the field. The bowling was ineffectual and Pegg was substituted for Stileman. His first ball afforded Plumer a fine opportunity to put it away to leg and Carnegy followed suit with the next ball. Beaumont now relieved Hogg and Plumer had his third ball away for 2, while Carnegy cut Pegg to leg for 3 in capital style. Plumer next came in for a bit of luck, for in driving Pegg to leg for 3, the throw in was missed and he ran it out for another 3. Runs poured in fast now, both players hitting out freely till at 12 o'clock the century was reached. Beaumont then altered his style and attempted slow bowling, but it was no good as Plumer rushed out at each ball, and made two consecutive threes. All efforts of the bowling having failed to dislodge the bats, Kiddle took charge of the leather from Beaumont, but found it unprofitable during two overs.

At 12-33, 120 was signalled to which Plumer had contributed 53. At this moment Carnegy in treating with a bumper was caught in the slips by Aston off Kiddle (123 3-36). Tillard joined Plumer, who was still impregnable. Tillard at once put away Kiddle to the boundary, and lifted two from Pegg in a like manner. Stileman again came in place of Pegg and Plumer hit his first ball to leg for 4. When 150 was telegraphed for 3 wickets, the play was slow but sure, both batsman playing steadily till Tillard started hitting freely by dint of which the score at 1-15 was raised to 170 Plumer being responsible for 75, and Tillard for 31. They continued to play an exceedingly good game. The bowling was again changed Hogg coming on in place of Kiddle, but just two minutes before tiffin time the partnership was severed by Tillard being caught by the bowler (199-4-47). Plumer being 82 not out.

After tiffin Leslie partnered Plumer and with Kiddle's second delivery Plumer brought up the double century. Leslie was invaluable in running up the score and no artifice on the part of the bowlers seemed to disturb. Leslie was, however, run out when he reached 8 and was replaced by Ling (209-5-8). Ling shaped handsomely at the commencement, having knocked three threes in succession. Hogg's next over was productive of only a single. Play continued steadily till Plumer got his chance and hit Hogg brilliantly to leg for the boundary. At 3-30 Plumer amid great applause reached the century and 250 was up, Ling having contributed 23 in eighteen minutes. Plumer still continued to play magnificently. But the profitable partnership was severed when Ling was clean bowled by Hogg (264-6-30). Finlayson, who fortunately had got rid of his fever of the previous day though he was a bit weak, now joined Plumer. Within scarcely a minute Plumer's brilliant career came to an end, Stileman having upset his wickets with his third ball (264-7-106.) Stevens joined Finlayson and both adopted hard hitting tactics and each had three off Stileman with smart drives. But Stevens with unusually bad luck managed to get caught at mid-on by Pegg off Hogg (279-8-4.) Leathes went in at 3-15, but before he had time to do much the Poona Gymkhana closed the inninigs—283 for 8 wickets down, Finlayson and Leathes being not out, while Geoghegan did not bat.

At 3-30 Bombay went in for a second venture, Nigel Jones and Aston going to face the bowling of Leathes and Ling. In seven minutes Nigel Jones came to grief, having been caught smartly behind the wicket off Leathes (11—1—3). Beaumont joined Aston and started well by a good hit past cover to the boundary by which he earned 4 off Leathes. He hit out in a similar direction for another 4 off the same bowler. In the next over, Beaumont lifted Ling's first ball to the boundary and second also. After twenty minutes' play 30 was signalled. But Aston's free hits proved disastrous in the end, for in lifting one from Ling, he was smartly held one handed by Clarke (43—2—16). Kiddle filled vacancy. Half an hour after the start 50 was registered. Geoghegan now relieved Ling. But still Beaumont was driving freely, every second hit of his being to the boundary. He had ten fours to his credit and in three-quarters of an hour the score rose to 80. Beaumont cutting out the larger portion of the work in great style. Tillard now came in place of Leathes, but his over gave Beaumont chances to score heavily. He was responsible for 60. Kiddle maintained a very steady defence, and at 4-30 the century was hoisted. Beaumont continued to play skittles with the bowling. Geoghegan was relieved by Stevens and Tillard by Clark. The field too was spread out as far as possible. At this stage Kiddle who held out for half an hour was run out (125-3-13). Harrington joined and Ling returned to the attack while Clarke retired at five. Bombay put 153 for three wickets and wanted 142 to get to win. From this time Beaumont sent every ball to the boundary and soon pulled the score to 180. Leathes took charge of the leather again from Ling. Nothing happened in the first over. But when Stevens took the service, Beaumont's exceptionally brilliant play terminated, being bowled by Stevens (187-4-128). Lanyon joined Harrington, when Bombay wanted 112 to win, the two players steadily and gradually raising the score. At 5-45, 220 was telegraphed. Lanyon was now bowled by Stevens (224-5-12). Sanderson joined Harrington and he opened by lifting Geoghegan for 3. The score rose rapidly. Tillard relieved Geoghegan and his first ball was sent to the boundary. Bombay had 16 more to win. The game at this period was very exciting. Leathes took charge of the leather again and his first ball resulted in Sanderson being caught (284-6-22). Priestley was next in but did not survive more than a minute (286-7-1.) Stileman partnered Harrington when there were 8 runs remaining to win within the space of one minute which was impossible. When the stumps were drawn the match resulted in favour of Poona. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings		Second Innings.	
Major Carnegy l-b-w, b Stileman	24	c Aston, b Kiddle	36
Capt Rutter, c Sanderson, b Pegg	13	c Sanderson, b Pegg	19
Capt Clarke, c Sanderson, b Beaumont	23	c Aston, b Hogg	8
Major Leslie, b Stileman	1	run out	8
Lieut Plumer, c Sanderson, b Stileman	0	b Stileman	106
Lieut Tillard, c Pegg, b Beaumont	49	c and b Kiddle	47
Lieut Ling l-b-w, b Stileman	23	b Hogg	30
Col Stevens, b Priestley, b Stileman	1	c Pegg, b Hogg	4
Lieut Stanger Leathes, b Stileman	0	not out	3
Lieut Finlayson not out	25	not out	4
Capt Geoghegan, b Hogg	12	did not bat	
Extras	20	Extras	18
Total	197	Total	283

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Nigel Jones, b Leathes	20	c Plumer, b Leathes	3
Mr Aston run out	31	c Clarke, b Ling	16
Mr Beaumont, c Carnegy, b Leathes	3	b Stevens	128
Mr Kiddle, b Leathes	34	run out	13
Mr Harrington, b Clarke	0	not out	74
Mr Lanyon, b Ling	21	b Stevens	12
Mr Sanderson l-b-w, b Ling	5	c Tillard, b Leathes	22
Mr Priestley, b Leathes	0	b Leathes	1
Mr Stileman not out	33	not out	0
Mr Pegg, b Stevens	11	Did not bat	
Mr Hogg, b Geoghegan	12		
Extras	11	Extras	22
Total	181	Total	291

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Empty Theatres.

THE CHANTREY BEQUEST.

MEMORANDUM OF THE ACADEMY.]

LONDON, AUG. 18.

THE Royal Academy's memorandum on the report of the House of Lords Committee on the Chantrey Bequest is considered a very extraordinary document, which tends to make their Lordships' report something in the nature of a joke. What are the ways in which they are anxious to meet the suggestions it contains? The Committee's main suggestions were that a committee of three should be appointed for the purchase of the works, and that there should be a greater flexibility of method, selection from studios and purchase from private owners and even at auctions or from dealers were suggested. The Academy's reply is that they will not take any step to remove the power of purchase from the Council, and they ignore the suggestions as to purchase from private collections and at sales. Their concession is that they will appoint a sub-committee of three sculptors and another of three painters to report to the Council. When one considers the amazing facts that came out in the evidence—that there was no system of inspection of works apart from the fact that the Council, being Academicians, saw the academy pictures, and that the President thought hazily that the New English Art Club was the headquarters of Scottish art—it is possible to conceive how the Academicians may believe that in making this ordinary arrangement of routine they are meeting the reformers in a generous, friendly spirit.

As to the Academy's point that a committee of three would not be broader in their views than a Council of ten, the comment was that we could hardly believe that a committee could produce a less remarkable collection than that which the Council had placed in the Tate Gallery. The Academicians' evidence (especially that of Sir W. B. Richmond, who turned one might say, King's evidence during his examination) went to show that in the large committee the tendency was to vote for the tamest works and not to "take a line" or to acquire works, of strong and individual temper. With a small committee, as Mr. Sargent said, "the merit of the pictures would be greater in proportion to the smallness of the body choosing them, and a small committee would be likely to buy finer things than a large one." As to the other matters they have little to do with the points at issue. The prevailing opinion is I think, that the Academy have blankly defied the Lords' Committee, just as they defied the Commission of 1863. That Commission it may be recalled which granted to the Academy a site in Piccadilly out of the public funds, made certain recommendations, which were in the nature of conditions. They recommended that there should be fifty Academicians, ten lay members and fifty associates and that those associates should share the control of the institution. The Academy to-day enjoys its free site but has complied with none of the conditions.

The tapestries which for several years past have adorned the walls of the Foreign Office have been removed to the British Embassy in Paris, which has recently been undergoing extensive alteration. The tapestries were unearthed from some old lumber during Lord Rosebery's term of office as Foreign Secretary, from 1892 to 1894, and it was at his instance that they were placed at the top of the grand staircase in the Foreign Office. It is not known what caused the uprooting of the lumber in this case, but it is supposed that the introduction of electric light led to more exploration than had been undertaken in Government offices for a very long time. This, at any rate, was the cause of another discovery. In the course of some excavations for the installation of the electric light a long-forgotten passage at the Treasury was opened, with the result that a number of documents dating back to the reign of George III. were discovered. The controversy on the question of the propriety of removing old monuments to make room for new ones, raised by the proposal to move the Cornewall monument in Westminster Abbey and put the one to Lord Salisbury in its place, still rages. After all, Queen Victoria put the matter very well, when it was proposed to place the statue of herself which now stands opposite Blackfriars Bridge in the place of the statue of Queen Anne opposite the west door of St. Pauls. Certainly not, was her reply. I think that would be setting a very dangerous precedent.

A workhouse inquest was held yesterday on the body of Simeon Solomon. To many people in London, who read about it the name must have sounded strange yet familiar—like something one had heard of long ago. Then they would remember Simeon Solomon the friend of Rossetti and Burne-Jones, an adherent, if not a member, of the Pre-Raphaelite brethren, a painter whose works had much of the fury of Fuseli (a painter of his own race) and some thing of the lotus beauty of Burne-Jones. I doubt if there were more than a dozen people who knew that he was alive. Some years ago 250 guineas were paid at Christie's for one of his pictures, and not very long ago the printshops used to show in their windows photographs of his paintings and—a more unusual honour—even of his drawings. All this time the artist had been living the life of squalid Bohemianism among the dregs of the town. He had "gone under" many years ago, and rarely came up into the world to see his old friends and his old life. Commissions were offered to him and agreements made, but the man went back into the wilds, and, save for one relation, his friends lost all trace of him. His last shelter was in the slums of Drury Lane, not very far from the site of the spunging-house where George Morland died. A couple of months ago he was found lying in great Turnstyle, Holborn. He complained of illness, and was taken to the Workhouse. The inquest did not lack an element that could make the tragedy more squalid. The policeman told his tale of finding him in the alley, a relation told how he had given him money and clothes, and had seen no more of him. The Workhouse doctor said that he was rather lackadaisical in his habits, and would not take much exercise.

A change not without much significance has been adopted, at all events for the present season of Promenade Concerts, at the Queen's Hall. It will be remembered by anybody who has made a practice of attending these concerts that the second part has been given over entirely to music of a popular description, and that as the "piece de resistance" it opened with a Fantasia made up of "broken melodies" taken from various well-known and popular operas. In the old days of the Promenade Concerts—to recall, for example, those given at Covent Garden in the heyday of Sir Augustus Harri's career—the fantasia was regarded as an element of the utmost importance; it was, as it were, the classic, the final irom of those pianoforte fantasias without acquaintance with which no English maiden's education seemed to be altogether complete. At the outset of these Queen's Hall Concerts it was felt to abolish so sacred an institution was to overstep the boundaries of prudence; little by little, however, the leaven of education has spread, and this season sees the doom of the operatic fantasia. It is another and almost startling proof of the fact to which we have already drawn attention—we refer to the steady growth of musical taste in London and in its environments. It must not be supposed, however, that the authorities at Queen's Hall are not thoroughly alive to the fact that to insist upon a continuously heavy programme through both sections of the concerts is either a wise or discreet policy. They have simply resolved to cut adrift from that survival of old days, the Operatic Fantasia. During the season, in place of that ancient portent, the second part of the concerts will consist of music still of a refined order, but of a lighter character than that which marks the first par. Vocal and instrumental solos, overtures, marches, and suites de ballet will be enlisted towards the furtherance of this line of action; and, indeed, when one looks about

and notes how enormous is the material which may be drawn upon for the carrying out of such a scheme, one's only wonder is that the delay has been so long.

Humperdinck has just put the final touches to his latest opera, entitled "The Wonder of Cologne." It is really quite time that Humperdinck did something to fulfil the splendid promise of Hansel and Gretel. Just as Gerard Hamilton came to be known by the name of Single-speech Hamilton, so, it seemed, Humperdinck was rapidly earning the title of Single-opera Humperdinck. Whether or not he was experimenting in "The Children of the King" it is certain that his music was far too vague, his melodies if such a phrase may be used, far too misty, to bring any popularity to it. The new work, therefore, will be awaited with much interest, for this inspiration of Humperdinck has always been something bordering on the doubtful. In Hansel he adopted, frankly, a tendency towards the use of German folk-song, which was in the result only original so far that his exquisite accompaniments deprived them of any baldness. At that time, of course, he was hot, and hot from the most intimate influences of Wagner. It is for that reason that his present work will possess a special interest. Then one hears the news that Siegfried Wagner is busy with the production of his new opera. The present writer well remembers a certain performance of Die Barenheuter, by the same composer, at Frankfort. Opinions did not very widely differ as to the merits of that complicated work, and it may be hoped that the new work will show greater consistency, more determination, and a less fantastic outlook on the preternatural—for in Die Barenheuter the scenes dealing with preternatural effects were grotesque to an amazing degree. Of course, Siegfried Wagner is enormously handicaped by being the son of his father. Nevertheless, there is another side to the matter, for people naturally give him a hearing for precisely the same reason. It was the son of Mozart who so bitterly complained that none would give him a hearing on account of his birth, but then, it must be remembered that the father of Mozart was practically the crown and summit of a great school. Richard Wagner, on the other hand, was the founder of a new musical dynasty. The difference is enormous.

Sir Henry Irving has no idea as yet of writing his reminiscences. Like a wise man he perfers to finish his public career before he sits down to describe it. He has, however, all the material; and where his own memory or memoranda may fail there will be Mr. Bram Stoker to step in and supply the missing data. But an autobiography is the task of that tragic figure, the Superannuated Man, and Sir Henry still looks forwards to nearly a couple of years' work before he gives the man in the wings, for the last time, the "tap" for letting down the curtain—of late years generally the words, "Your very faithful loving servant." When that has been spoken, and not until then, will Sir Henry sit down to write the story of his extraordinarily dignified and romantic public life, curiously enough, the biographies of actors and actresses, which naturally awake such expectations, generally prove about the dullest reading in Christendom. The self-consciousness of the artistic temperament so often steps in and spoils what might be delightful if only told simply, and with no thought of effect. A life so crowded with interest and incident as Sir Henry Irving's has been will, however, be a unique subject for treatment. There is scarcely a side of English public life which he has not touched personally, or a distinguished man or woman of his time whom he has not met. His name crops up in the biographies of contemporary politicians, writers, and artists almost as universally as Mr. Gladstone's. The book, when it comes, should be a valuable one.

Visitors to London, who in these late summer days of closed theatres and flown players—

> 'Neath the baleful star of Sirius,
> When the postmen slowlier jog
> And the ox becomes delirious,
> And the muzzle decks the dog—

find their occupation gone as playgoers, may derive some amusement from gazing upon the fronts of houses where once lived the great players of the past. At No. 1, Curzon-street, W., for example, lived Mme. Vestris, in her day the most bewitching actress London had seen since the death of Mrs. Jordan, and whose first husband, Armand Vestris, the Parisian ballet dancer, used to describe himself and Napoleon as the only two great men in Europe. Her first success was at the Haymarket in "Paul Pry," in which she sang Cherry Ripe in such style that its words and tune were soon in every mouth. And No. 12, Clarges-street, W., was the home of Edmund Kean, who, beginning his public career as a tight-rope walker, became one of the greatest tragedians of all time, and whose own career was in many ways as profound a tragedy as any of those in which, as a playactor, he rang the alarm in the chambers of the soul.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A 'FLYING' EXPRESS.

DRIVER KILLED ON HIS ENGINE.

THE New York correspondent of the "Telegraph" tells a thrilling story of the narrow escape of the fast 'flying Virginian' express which full of holiday-makers has just escaped a terrible disaster which might have occurred as the result of the tragic death of the engine-driver.

The man was accidently killed by a post while looking out from his cab to examine a piece of machinery and in the meantime the fireman, his only companion, was busily engaged at the rear of the tender digging out coal. At that time the express was going at top speed and just passing a danger-signal.

Shortly after the accident the fireman noticed the locomotive rocking and shaking viciously and, knowing the train to be in advance of its time, could not understand the reason for the excessive speed. But the engineer was reputed to be one of the most careful and skilful men on the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail-road, so the fireman paid no special attention until a second danger-signal was passed, and then a third when he called out, 'For God's sake, Jack slow down. We are running to hell!"

Receiving no answer and the full speed being still maintained the fireman immediateir left his work on the tender, and springing into the engine cab saw the engineer dead, with his crushed head hanging out of the window. The fireman grasped the air-brake lever and the engine throttle bringing the locomotive to a stop just before a network of switches and side-tracks near Philadelphia was reached. Neither the passengers nor the guard of the train knew anything of the danger they had run until arrival at Germantown Junction, where a new driver was secured.

WHAT NATIONS DRINK.

ACCORDING to the latest statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington, it appears that the American is fairly temperate, when compared with some of his European brothers. He drinks less beer, the 'New York Tribune" points out, than the Englishman, the German or the Austrian. In the use of spirituous liquors he falls still further behind, and finds himself outclassed by the Austrian, the Hungarian, the German, and the Frenchman. He also rank fifth among the nations as a wine-drinker. The Frenchman, the Italian, the Austrian and the German go ahead of him. Coffee and tea are, we are assured, the American's favourite beverages. The comparative temperance of the American however, would seem to be little endangered by the great immigration at the present time of Russians and Italians. In the use of spirits the Italian is at the very bottom of the list of Europeans. He also drinks less beer than any of his neighbours. He drinks considerable wine, but it is a wine that contains little alcohol, and even in this category he falls som distance behind the French. The Russian ranks sixth in the consumption of spirits, and he drinks one-thirtieth as much beer as the Englishman. Should an American an Englishman a Frenchman an Austrian a German an Italian and a Russian sit down to a table together and order drinks in a quantity that would show the relative consumption of these beverages by their respective peoples, some would get enough for a bath, while others would obtain only a few mouthfuls. If they should take tea, for instance, the Englishman would find himself confronted with 1800 cups, the American with 400, the Russian with 275, the German with 30, the Austrian with 20, the Frenchman with 18, and the Italian with only one. If tea should prove unsatisfactory and the party order beer, the Englishman again would prove himself the heaviest drinker.

THE Rev. Harry Menzies, formerly Civil Chaplain in Lucknow, is suffering from enteric. Mr. Menzies was posted to Allahabad on his return from leave.

THE NEW BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Concluded from page 4)

This bunder will be by far the largest in the docks for in addition to the block area thus enclosed it will extend along the shore to join the Mody Bunder from the sea end of which will be carried south wards the pier, 400 feet wide, which will end in a V with a face 1,100 feet long, parallel with the continuation of the mail quay so forming the gates to the new wet dock, the dry dock lying parallel to the gate passage in the new large bunder. Jutting out from the centre of Mody Bunder in a southerly direction will be a pier 1,450 feet long by 400 feet wide making the new wet dock into a large U, and so providing extra quayage. The end of this pier will approximately coincide with the centre of the Royal Dutch Co.'s bulk oil installation, To sum up this portion of the work the extension of the Pier will afford wharfage for vessels drawing up to 17 feet and the reclamation which is to be effected with material excavated from the new docks has an area of 33·17 acres affording extensive spare for the storage of goods as well as for the baggage sheds, Custom House and waiting rooms while it will also carry the new line for bringing up the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. mails. In order to accommodate the firewood, coal and stone trades, now at Mody Bay two jetties are to be constructed at Mazagon. The main one is to be 1,725 feet in length and 500 feet wide, while the two will afford 5,805 feet of wharf with a depth of water ranging from 8 to 13 3/4 feet as compared with 9 1/2 feet at the Mody Bay wharves.

The increase of the dock accommodation necessarily calls for an increase in the supply of mechanical power. This is chiefly in the form of hydraulic cranes worked by the Victoria Dock Engine of 230 I.H.P., the Prince's Dock Engine of 125 I.H.P. and the Prince's auxiliary of 30 I.H.P. These are now worked at full pressure leaving no reserve and the improvements include the erection of a new engine house at the west end of the Carnac basin for a new engine of 300 I. H. P. by Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. The house is designed to accommodate a duplicate engine of the same type for the hydraulic cranes and machinery in the new docks. The deepening of the South channel is also an important part of the work which has been in pro gress for some years. It is designed to increase the scour and save the annual cost of dredging the silt deposited during the monsoon in the Dock entrance. This portion of the work consists principally of blasting carried on by means of divers.

It must be some years before the scheme can in any way approach completion, for the material alone used to build up the dams, inside which the docks will be built, weighs several hundred million tons. In this connection reference may once more be made to the work at Elephanta. It has been shown that there is little or nothing to fear of any calamity to the caves from the quarrying now in progress or that contemplated. The only danger that need be considered is that the blasting should in time disturb some big "flaw" running across the island, but owing to the valley it is extremely unlikely that this, if it exists, is carried unbroken across to the other hill. Such a flaw is a not unlikely thing in an island of presumably volcanic origin but it is reassuring to note that as far as the work has progressed the strata are exceedingly even and rest on a buffer of soft material somewhat resembling soapstone, three feet in thickness lying in a horizonal direction and should any big slip occur it is safe to predict that it would be quite local. What is far more likely to cause damage to the caves in the proposed erection of a heavy battery on the summit of the hill in which the caves are situated. Not only is it essential that before this is used all the broken pillars of the caves should be shored up as has been done in a few instances, but it would be advisable to locate the battery elsewhere if possible, taking careful records, before its construction, of the effects of explosions of known force at known distances by means of a seismograph situated in the caves themselves.

WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

General rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur and nearly general on the Burma Coast, East of the United Provinces, East of the Central India, Central Provinces, and Orissa. Local rain has fallen in the interior of Burma, Assam, Behar, and the interior of South India, and on the West Coast and some showers in Bengal and West of the United Provinces. The chief falls are :—Tavoy, 4 inches, Mergui, 2 1/2, Bassein, Pachmarhi and Moulmein 2, Diamond Island and Patna 1 1/2; Bareilly, Colombo, Silchar, Trivandrum and Hazaribagh 1 inch.

A very shallow and diffused depression lies to-day over the North-East of the Boundary of the Central Provinces. It has not deepened and may soon disappear. Cloud has decreased somewhat in the North-East of India, and increased in Central Rajputana. Winds from the Bay are blowing up the Gangetic Plain as far as the western limit of the United Provinces. General rain is probable on the Burma Coast, and nearly general in Chota Nagpur, South of the United Provinces, East of Central India and Central Provinces, and local rain in the interior of Burma, Assam, Bengal, Behar, Orissa, South India, on the West Coast, and some showers west of the Sub-Himalayas and the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over the whole area, the fall having been brisk at Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad Deccan, Sholapur Aurangabad Ahmednagar, Malegaon and Bhavnagar Para. It is below normal everywhere.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are in excess of normal in almost all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° a. Sirsa and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Nineteen stations report rain to-day, the important falls being nearly an inch at Colombo, about three-quarters of an inch at Allahabad, Coching and Calicut and about half an inch at Mangalore, Raipur, Nagpur and Hoshangabad.

Weather appears to be unsettled in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Showers are likely along the West Coast, and local rain in Ceylon Berar, the Central and United Provinces and over the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERBERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, September 6 1905.

1 The prospectus of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the Viceroy's prize has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names to the Sergt-Major as early as possible.

By Order,
A. B. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

MR. E. B. ELWIN, I.C.S., acting Collector of Tanjore, will act for Mr. F. Gillman, I.C.S., Collector of Vizianagram Samastanam, when he proceeds on leave shortly. Mr. Lionel Davidson, I.C.S., will be posted to the Tanjore District as Collector.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

ALLEGED IMPROPER MANAGEMENT OF A TEMPLE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court, has disposed of a suit brought by Sayana Shivle and others against Bai Nursoobai and others, praying that it may be declared that the temple in Bhundari Street was a public charitable temple, and that the defendants may be ordered to deliver up possession of the temple and its property; that a scheme for the proper management of the temple may be framed, and that trustees may be appointed. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that there was a temple in Bombay, situated in Bhundari Street and known as the Durgadevi temple, the right of possession and management of which belonged to the members of the Telagu Fulmali caste residing in that street. The temple originally belonged to the Kashi Kavdi Kompti caste, but that caste being poor, they were unable to keep up the temple; and about 35 years ago they made over the possession and management of it to the members of the Telagu Fulmali caste who reside in the street; and it had since been managed by persons appointed by that caste. The last manager so appointed was Muloo Nursooji, who managed it till his death in May 1902. The first defendant was the widow of Muloo, and it was alleged that she was in possession and management of the temple through her agents, the second and third defendants. They had usurped the management of the temple, under colour of the title of Nursoobai, against the wishes of the members of the caste; and they alleged that they were entitled to the management, and they claimed that a sum of money was due from the temple to the estate of Muloo. The plaintiffs believed that Muloo spent more monies on the "utsavas" of the temple than its income warranted, but such expenditure he always represented was made with his own monies as a matter of charity, and not with the intention of making any claim against the temple properties in respect thereof. The estate of Muloo had, therefore, no claims against the temple or its properties; and even if it had, the defendants would not be entitled to the possession and management of the temple. The members of the caste held a meeting on the 4th October 1902, and passed a resolution appointing the plaintiffs as a 'panch' managers of the temple with authority to take the necessary steps for recovering possession of the temple and its properties. At present the defendants were receiving the income and offerings of the temple.

The defendants, in their defence, stated that the right of possession and management of the temple was made over and belonged to the whole of the Telagu Fulmali caste, and not only to those residing in Bhanadri Street, and the plaintiffs had therefore no right to bring this suit. The managers were appointed by the whole of the caste residing in Bombay. The second and third defendants denied having usurped the management of the temple; all that they did had been done as agents of the first defendant. During the riots of 1893, the temple and its contents were very much damaged, and the manager Muloo called upon the whole caste to provide him with money to repair the damage. The caste thereupon requested Muloo to spend his own money and to recoup himself from the income of the temple and its property. Muloo accordingly spent Rs. 4,000 in repairing the damage and debited the same in the temple books; and there was now due to his estate a sum of Rs. 1,265-12-3. The plaintiffs wanted the first defendant to give up possession of the temple to the caste, and she was willing to do so on being paid the sum due to her husband's estate. Thereafter the accounts were made up, and defendant was prevailed upon to accept Rs. 700 in full settlement of her claim and to give up possession of the temple. But the amount had not been paid. The first defendant submitted that she had a right to retain the management of the temple until the sum due to her was paid. She counter-claimed Rs. 1,265-12-3.

After the hearing had proceeded to a certain stage, his lordship, with the consent of the parties, referred the suit to the Commissioner for taking accounts of the money expended by the first defendant's husband on the repairs and renewals of the temple. Question of costs and further directions were reserved.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST vs. ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S C. C.

THIS match was played on the Marine Line maidan ground, on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B. I. T. C. C. by 80 runs. Scores :—

B. I. T. C. C.
1st Innings.

D Telang, st b Morris	24
C M Ali, b Dadyseth	13
Divekar, st b Davar	36
T Mulljaj, b Davar	42
R Sonbji, not out	23
MiByramji, b Davar	1
B B Dessai, S F Dias, R C Dessai, A V Banavalkar, L D'Mello	did not bat
Extras	5
Total	144

ACCOUNTANT-GENERALS C. C.
1st Innings.

P Dwicha, c Ali b Telang	0
Davar, c D'Mello, b Telang	0
Dadyseth, st b Ali	8
Munsuffra, b Ali	13
Morris run out	3
G Dessai, b Ali	16
Driver, b Ali	0
Nagpur, b Ali	0
M Dessai, l-b-w, b Mulljaj	15
Dhatta, c Byramji, b Ali	0
Captain, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	64

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. THE IMPERIAL C.C.

A MATCH was played on Sunday, between the Imperial Cricket Club and the Islam Gymkhana, on the latters ground. The former scored 149, the chief contributors being Mr. Framroze, M. Soortey, who scored 44 without giving a single chance, while Shapoorjee C. Guzdar scored 37 style, latter scored 115 against the bowling of Shapoorjee C. Guzdar and Framroze K. Chinoy, who secured four and six wickets at the cost of 54 and 45 runs respectively. From the Gymkhana side, Mr. C. M. Ali scored 39, H. C. Tyabjee 19, and Aba 17. Thus the Imperial Cricket Club won this match by 34 runs.

THE ROYAL VISIT FUND.

THE following are the subscriptions collected and promised to the above Fund. Members of the General Committee and the public desirous of contributing to the Fund are hereby informed that subscriptions are payable at the Bank of Bombay.

	Rs.
His Excellency Lord Lamington	1,000
The Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K C I E	500
Mr Sassoon J David	20,000
Messrs Wallace and Co	5 000
Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim	5,000
Mr R J Tata	5,000
Messrs Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Damoder Lakmidas Khimji	2,000
The Hon Mr Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey and Purshotam Viram	2,000
Messrs Talakchand and Shapurjee	2,000
Mr Shapurjee Hormasji Harver	1,000
Messrs Ralli Brothers	1,000
The Hon Sir P M Mehta, K C I E	1,000
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart	1,000
Takhatsinghji Rawaljee Shri of Mansa	500
Mr W D Sheppard I C S	500
Messrs Merwanjee and Sons	500
Mr D J Tata	500
Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Kt	500
Messrs Crawford Brown and Co	500
The Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola	500
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt	500
The Hon Mr Basil-Scott	300
The Hon Mr Justice L P Russell	300
The Hon Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar	300
The Hon Mr Justice H Batty	300
The Hon Mr Justice H F Aston	300
The Hon Mr Justice S L Batchelor	300
Khan Bahadur M Q Murzban C I E	300
The Hon Mr G O Dunn	250
Mr E B Raikes	200
Mr M H Hakim	100
Messrs Charles Phillimore and Co	100
Messrs Tribhowandas Vurjivandas and Co	100
Mr R D Sethna	100
Mr W A Chambers	100
Mr L N Banaji	100
Mr Ardeshir J Billimoria	50
Mr M C Petit	50
Mr S E Shellim	25
Mr Karsondas Chhabildas	25
Mr H C Cooriawala	25
Total	53,825

THE Collector of Meerut is authorised to take order for the acquisition of 63 bighas of land at Meerut, which is required for the purposes of the Meerut Collegiate Association.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held at their offices, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Harold Assent :—Brigadier-General R. M. Greenlaw, presiding. Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE ACT.

The Board considered the report of their Committee on the Draft Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898.

The Chairman said the Committee was appointed on the 17th January last, to consider the Draft Bill in detail and to report upon it. It had been sitting over it for six months and had held fourteen meetings.

Dr. Viegas asked the Chairman to postpone the consideration of the report in order to enable the members to go through it carefully. He said the report having been placed in their hands only a short time ago, they were not prepared to discuss it clause by clause.

Mr. Wacha said when the Committee took six months to consider the Draft Bill the members should have six hours, if not six days to look through it.

The Chairman agreed to postpone the consideration of the Bill, but before doing so, drew the attention of the members to the main points in the report in order that they might come well prepared to discuss it at the next meeting.

GRASS DEPOT ON THE FLATS.

The Board next considered a letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railways, asking whether the Trustees had any objection to the location by the B. B. and C. I Railway Company of a proposed grass depot and sidings on the Flats.

The Chairman proposed that Government be informed that the land was vested in the Corporation and that the Trustees had no objection to the location of the proposed grass depot and sidings on the Flats.

Mr. Wacha opposed the motion on the ground that when the land was not vested in the Trustees, it was inadvisable for them to say whether they had any objection or not to its being utilised as a grass depot and sidings. The only reply they could give to Government was that the land was not vested in the Trustees.

The Chairman's proposition was carried. Mr. Wacha being the only dissentient.

EXAMINATION MANDUP.

The Trustees accepted the application of the University Registrar for the erection of a mandup on the Colaba Reclamation, for the University Examinations.

The Board then adjourned.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

"THE latest stunt of J. P. Morgan is to cover a wall in his London house with Fragonards costing over three million dollars. Most of us back home don't just know what sort of things they are, but we suppose our Pierpont is showing them Britons a thing or two and has got a bulge on them when it comes to Fragonards." This is how an American newspaper describes some of the decorations of Mr. J. P. Morgan's town house (writes an English contemporary). It freely admits its own ignorance and in a native way expresses the opinion that its readers also are amongst the Philistines. In our own Society papers the same item of news would be prevented in some such form as this :—

"Last night dear we looked in at Pierpont Morgan's new house in Park Lane. There was an awful crush, and everyone was there. The place is just fresh from the hands of the decorators and everything is superb. But you should see the Fragonards that adorn one whole side of the great drawing-room. They say that they cost their lucky owner more than three million dollars. To obtain them—the Fragonards of course—he has had to ransack all the public and private collection in Europe; he instructed the dealers not to spare any expense. The result may now be seen any day in Park Lane. Needless to say, the Dollar King is very proud of his latest acquisitions, and no wonder. The Fragonards are beauteous and glorious specimens of their kind."

The reader would know as much about the Fragonards after he had read this as he did before, but he is rushed by the air of familiarity into feeling that he ought to know.

SCRATCHED DAY AND NIGHT

Lady Suffered Tortures with Itching Scalp Humours. One Box of Cuticura Ointment and One Cake of Cuticura Soap Cured Her.

WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT CUTICURA

"My scalp was covered with little pimples and I suffered tortures from the itching. I was scratching all day and night, and I could get no rest. I washed my head with hot water and Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment as a dressing. One box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap cured me. Now my head is entirely clear and my hair is growing splendidly. I have used Cuticura Soap ever since, and shall never be without it. (signed) Ada C. Smith, 309 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A."

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR

Crusted Scalps Cleansed and Purified by Cuticura Soap,

Assisted by light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had of all chemists. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else has failed.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour," and "How to Have Beautiful Hair." Mailed Free.

With the aid of
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
Scones, Cakes, plain pastry, &c., are made with such ease, turn out so deliciously light, look so tempting that new users are delighted with it. You will be delighted too if you try it—do so soon.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES; WHICH CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING REMEDIES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

HYDROCELE in any form—acute or chronic—Hernia, Elephantasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, legs and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find real happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORREŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES Insipid and Mellites—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or flesh globules in the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS. Price as follows :—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantasis—Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 10.
" Piles, Fistula—Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Windy and Fatty Body—Oil for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Impotency, Sterility, Monthly Disorders—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Diabetes—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, etc.—Pills for 15 days Rs. 3-8.
" Nasal Diseases—Smelling Powder for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
" Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis—Pills and Oil for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, of Benares,
Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus,
Motiwalla's Chawl, Ground Floor,
Tardeo, Bombay.

ALL SEEKING TO ASSIST THE HOME WE RECOMMEND THE AUTOMATIC KNITTER

Unsurpassed for Family or Business Use.

RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS.
The most complete Knitter on the Market.
BRITISH MADE.
Write— EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
BOM, 67, Southwark Street, LONDON, England.

NERVOUS DEBILITY!

MY LAST WORK "HEALTH IN NATURE"

Should be read by the Thousands suffering from Nervous Debility.

It is full of Valuable information.

On receipt of Name and Adddress it will be mailed you FREE.

CALL OR ADDRESS

Dr. A. T. SANDEN,

MOHAMED BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 6 P.M

18 CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

No. 21988. Set pearls, Rs. 29.
No. 23568. Locket with Mirror and space for Photo. Set with one ruby, Rs. 130.
No. 21314. Set pearls, Rs. 20.
No. 21323. Set pearls, Rs. 34.
No. 21326. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
No. 22020. Set with opals, Rs. 44.
No. 22288. Set with fine pearls, Rs. 265.
No. 24594. Set with pearls and rubies Rs. 350.
No. 23529. Set pearls, Rs. 40.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY. 71, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

WRITERS AND READERS.

A good many critics have commented on the Balzacien influence discernible in Mr. Swinburne's novel—which, by the way, it is is extremely interesting to learn from the Athenæum—an authoritative quarter of information where Mr. Swinburne is concerned—was written when the author was only twenty-four years of age. Nobody has traced the influence of Mr. Meredith. Yet that influence surely is tolerably manifest, especially in the boys and Lady Midhurst. Reggie indeed, would appear to be an Algy seen through self-inspecting Meredithian spectacles.

The Athenæum critic is to be congratulated on the neatness with which he accommodated censure of Mr. Swinburne's method with praise of Mr. Swinburne's art. He will not have the epistolary novel at any price. In spite of Mr. Swinburne's affection for a method due, as he holds, to the accidental origin of Richardson's famous example, and its illustrious progeny, relied on for percedents by Mr. Swinburne, it is, he says, impossible to tell a good story by means of letters. But this does not matter in Mr. Swinburne's case, because he had not a story to tell, whereas the letters themselves are literary masterpieces. Lady Mindhurst's letters alone, he says ought to be cherished by the busy connoisseurs who ransack two hemispheres for lost Lambs.

The critic has also a suggestion to make. He would cut out the whole of the genealogical prologue except the opening scene between the boys, and would restore the ironical letter from an anonymous Philistine to the author, which prefaced the work as it appeared in the Tatler, which he describes as a piece of satirical humour as gay as anything in Friendship's Garland Byron's letters, or Mr. Bernard Shaw's comedies.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has just attained eighty-two years of age, and all admirers of scholarship and style, including those who have differed most emphatically from his views of Canadian and American policy, will wish to one of our most distinguished surviving veterans of letters many happy returns of his birthday. Among the company of octogenarians—that includes, for example, Sir Theodore Martin, Sir Alfred Wallace, Sir William Russell, and Dr. George Macdonald—he is not by any means the senior.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has never quite attained, however, the position in English literature that his gifts seemed to promise. Whatever disappointments life may have had for him, the incident he has appeared most to resent was Disraeli's literary attack upon him. He has of late years expressed himself strongly upon the cowardice and cruelty of libel by fiction. Where such libels are intentional and malicious, no condemnation of the offence could be too severe. Even when the caricatures of fiction are not meant to wound, the easy licence of irresponsible novelists is much to be deprecated and deplored and the sufferings of their victims deserve the deepest sympathy. The sufferings Dickens caused make a grave counterpoise to the wealth of joy with which he enriched the world.

Already we begin to hear from many sources lamentations about the disturbance of the book trade likely to be caused by the impending new Parliamentary elections. Booksellers must be supposed to know their own business, and unless such paragraphs are due, like some other contents of the holiday newspaper, to lack of other matter, one must accept it as a fact that elections interfere with book-buying.

Yet it is not easy to see why this should be the case. It is possible enough to conceive how a prevailing passion for motoring or bicycling, for bridge or golf, should interfere to some extent with novel-reading. But even in that case one might have conjectured that the resulting slackness would be felt more in the circulating libraries than in the retail bookshops. Why, however, people who generally buy books should refrain from buying books during a general election is to me I confess, a riddle beyond solution. The people who buy books are the very last class in the world, one would have said, likely to feel satisfied mentally with what is euphemistically called election "literature."

In the centenary year of Trafalgar even small details of Nelson's career are welcomed. T. P.'s Weekly recently printed an anecdote about Jack Rider, the loblolly boy, and the burning ether, taken from Dixon's Stories of the Craven Dales. A grandson of one of Nelsons's officers on the Victory, heard his grandfather tell a different version. By some mischance a bottle of ether was upset; the ether caught fire and ran along the deck. This officer ran to warn Nelson, who was writing in his cabin, and ordered the drummers to beat to quarters as he went. Nelson, when the report was made to him, answered simply, If that is the case we shall soon know, and went on with his writing. Some little time after, on seeing the captain, he said Well Hardy, how goes on the fire? Meanwhile the fire had been extinguished by John Carslake, who threw a blanket over the burning liquid. Can any one confirm or correct this account given by an eyewitness?

"A Literary Londoner" has written to the "Book Monthly" to criticise the literary discretion of the L. C. C. as godparents of the Thames steamboats. I think, he writes, that the excellent christeners of our L.C.C. steamboats might have found room for Spenser, who sang the praise of Silvery Thames, and was born in East Smithfield. Moreover, what about Milton, born in Bread-street, which then must have been in sight of the river? And what of Pope, also born by Cheapside, whose villa at Twickenham-on-Thames was a shrine of intellect? Again, was not Izaak Walton a linen draper at the Royal Exchange? And there are others—quite a number—including grand old Samuel Johnson. Perhaps the County Council considered that its present unsilvery Thames would not appeal to the spirit of Spenser and Walton, and be somewhat too suggestive of a Paradise Lost.

No one knows his Thames better than Mr. W. L. Wyllie, as the walls of many an Academy exhibition have testified. Recently he painted a series of sixty pictures illustrating the scenery of the Thames from Westminster to the Nore—truly a gallery of storied interest; and he exhibited the pictures at the Leicester Gallery. These have not been reproduced in colour by Messrs. A. and C. Black to illustrate yet another of their charming books about London. Mrs. Wyllie has written a story to link the pictures together, and a very chatty and entertaining guide she proves. To compile so admirable a commentary on London's history and the associations of lower Thames-side Mrs. Wyllie has clearly taken a vast deal of pains; nothing substantial has escaped her, and for a faithful chronicle condensed this record of hers will be hard to beat. This charming work is in every way welcome, and every Londoner who reads it will prize it. The reproductions are exquisitely done, and the effects here obtained by the colour process printing have not been surpassed by any other publication.

Professor Caswelt Read's Metaphysics of Nature is scarcely good for babes, in spite of a certain jauntiness of style which enlivens many of its pages. The book aims at something more than a mere classification of the Sciences. It is not merely positive but critical in spirit, examining the value and validity of each, and embodying the results in a sort of "philosophic primer. Some will find its combinations rather discouraging. He pronounces against the idea of design in Nature. Yet, if he declares teleology to be a vain thing he recognises that man is a creature of wants and desires, and that in the world of man the best word is not pessimism, but the search after the end or chief good of human life however much of an unnatural mother nature herself may appear if, indeed, she is not a veritable dira noverca, unable to understand or appreciate the ugly duckling of the universe. Yet, as Professor Read clearly sees, the search is not at present open to all. In the present workaday world of industrialism the suiting of his activity to the particular work he undertakes, the working out of his vein of energy, the reducing of it with social motives, must be the ideal of the average man. The universal ideal of philosophy or of culture which is philosophy become incarnate in man can only be realised on a large scale when humanity has moved on a space. At present we are still too near the primeval slime, the anthropoid life of yesterday, with all the horrors of the slow rise through battle, murder, and violence, to our present still precarious stage of civilisation.

JAPANESE panama hats, which have been recently placed on the market at Hongkong, are said to be as fine in texture as the foreign make, costing only one-third of the latter. This is the result of the recent invention by a Japanese of a method of bleaching the material for this description of hat.

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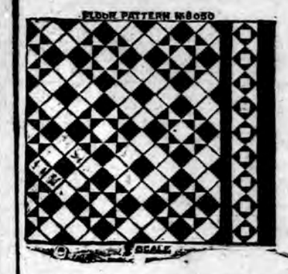
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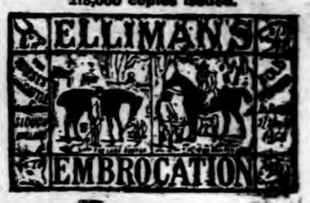

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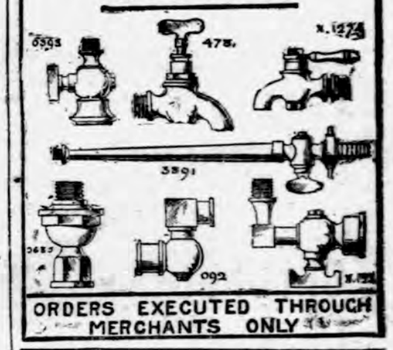
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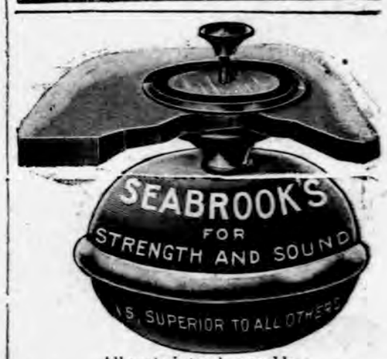

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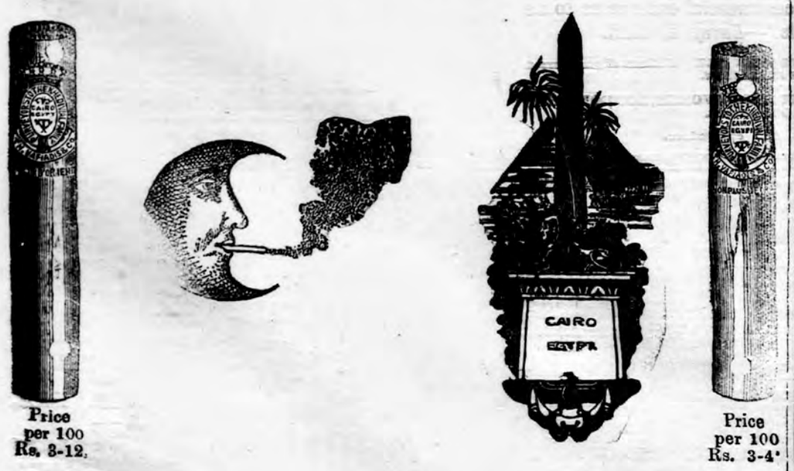

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